

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

*"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."*

No. 80.—VOL. II.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1842.

PRICE 6d.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### FERMENTATION.

"WOULD you have Christianity shivered into splinters, broken up into a thousand discordant sects?" This question is often plied against the advocates of the voluntary principle with more than usual confidence. When a negative answer has been elicited, forthwith, triumphant reference is made to the religious history of our race. Facts the most undeniable, and the most startling, are adduced to prove that, invariably, in the absence of the external restraints imposed upon society by the establishment of the church, divisions without number ensue; folly and depravity reek out, in multitudinous forms—sometimes grotesque, not seldom disgusting, and always pernicious—erroneous doctrine, or unreasonable and even scandalous practice. The surface of society becomes mottled with the discolorations of jarring opinion. Mind puts itself forth, unchecked, in fantastic freaks, and human nature throws up an immense amount, as well as variety, of ignorance, error, fanaticism, and even blasphemy.

We must admit this. In good sooth, it cannot be justly denied; and admitting it, we propose to plead it as an illustration of the worth of the voluntary principle. Let no one mistake our meaning. We have no intention of palliating the evils of religious divisions, nor are we inclined to evince the remotest sympathy with the unnumbered spiritual monstrosities, which, under the working of the voluntary principle, have come up upon the surface of the universal church. But we say that they can have but little conception, either of what is in human nature, or what revealed truth will assuredly drive out of it, who fancy that mankind are to be regenerated, purified, refined, united, by any process which does not admit of very frequent and loathsome exhibitions of human folly. Christianity makes strange work with our nature. With all our capacities for good, with all the elementary tendencies which are susceptible of being moulded into an exalted character—refined into splendid virtues, there is, nevertheless, combined an immense mass of intellectual and moral rubbish—false principles, erroneous standards of judgment, deleterious sentiments, vicious and corrupt imaginations. And the work which revealed truth has to do, is to put the whole mass into a state of fermentation, that it may gradually work itself clear of all heterogeneous stuff, purge itself of every form of error, cast off its own natural grossness, throw up, as scum, its absurdities and delusions; until, by this natural process, Christianity shall have refined and clarified our race, and society shall settle down into a calm, unclouded belief of the truth.

As it is a matter of necessity that the process must be gone through, we see no good end to be attained by purposely retarding it. Granted, that by the operations of church establishments, the exhibition of the vicious humours of our nature is considerably interfered with—that by the application of cold cloths and lotions, the rash is prevented from coming out upon the skin—we have yet to learn that this is the most natural, the wisest, or the safest way of dealing with the spiritual maladies of human kind. We know not how it can be proved, that the method of suppressing evil tendencies by outward constraint, materially assists the operation of truth. Nothing but an enlightened and reasonable apprehension of the realities of the spiritual world can form any guarantee for the sound union, or for the uninterrupted progress, of religious bodies. The turbid elements that float in the human mind may be kept floating, or even precipitated to the bottom, by the pressure of external authority; but there it is, and every fresh agitation will stir it up; nor can it ever be effectually got rid of, except by allowing this fermentation to which we have alluded to go forward—by permitting simple Christian truth to act as leaven, and to send up, in a scaly congealment which may be dealt with *en masse*, the subtle but potent elements of evil, which have entered into combination with the general mind of man.

What may be the ultimate purposes which Providence has in view in committing truth, thus seemingly unprotected, to human keeping, it is impossible to determine. Our position, to say nothing of the feebleness of our faculties, renders us incompetent to discover the value of any single design in all its bearings. Doubtless there are now working out, under the superintendence of invisible laws, problems of the highest import, and apparently infinite intricacy, the solution of which will affect the destiny of our race, both here and hereafter. For aught we can tell, the surest, the largest, the most permanent, as well as the most complete triumph, of Christian truth over the great family of man, may be best insured by suffering every mistake which can be made respecting it, and every absurdity to which it can be perverted, to take palpable form, without other let or hindrance than that which the limits of reason may present; and the forcible suppression of human follies, blunders, and wickedness, in regard to religion, may be but the putting back the final settlement of some great questions, upon

which settlement the universal spread of truth depends. At all events, it becomes us to be cautious of intermeddling with what we cannot understand; and rather to leave truth to do its own work, be the immediate consequences what they may, than to be tampering with every ugly symptom which its operation throws upon the surface of society.

We go further. We say, not only that the folly which is in man may as well come out of him, but that by letting it come out it will the sooner die. The voluntary principle has just this virtue in it—if it does not pretend to make men, neither does it represent them to be, better than they really are. In truth, it just gives to the Christian system, as it enters the lists against human pravity, "a clear stage, and no favour." It allows the struggle to go on, unmodified in all respects by its interference. It produces no premature benefits, no seeming unity of sentiment, or reverential obedience to authority, which is fair to look upon but in substance unsound. It pretends to effect no miraculous cures, but just to permit Christian truth to do what it can. But then, on the other hand, it fixes no form of error; it gives no unnatural perpetuity to religious delusions; it provides not for human mistakes "a local habitation and a name." The blotches which it allows to come out, it allows likewise to dry up of themselves. It has no vested interest in keeping wounds open, or preserving untouched by time exploded heresies. The grossness of human nature may, undoubtedly, through the medium of it, find its way more quickly to the light, but it gives no encouragement either to error or to sin; and refuses to stand between them and that sun of truth, which, by the influence of its beams, first brings them to the surface, and then scorches them until they wither away of themselves.

The idea we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers, is simply this. The stupid dogmas or grotesque forms in which religion has occasionally been exhibited in connexion with the voluntary principle, are no more attributable to it, than are the loathsome sights which we may discern in the street, to be charged to the window through which we look at them. The evils complained of are the evils of our nature, and of its moral condition. The immediate agent, by the force of which they are thrown out to public view, is Christian truth; and the voluntary principle is to be regarded merely as the stage upon which Christian truth, coming in contact with human nature, will produce, in the first instance, these unseemly results. Let the thing go on—let erroneous systems appear, and for a time flourish, and, unsustained by national endowments, fade away into oblivion—let spot after spot of human perversity come out and show itself. Every patient observer of this world's affairs must know that as these forms of error, by a natural process, develop themselves and die, so they leave the general mind of society in a state of enlightenment and refinement, which renders a return to antique prejudices or misconceptions absolutely impossible. So much ground is thus redeemed for ever from the waste of human ignorance or folly—redeemed by the hands of truth; and every one will be aware that triumphs like these are of a two-fold value—they diminish the amount of evil to be contended with, and they provide a firmer purchase for the power which contends with it. It is important for us to bear in mind that stagnation and muddle are not union, and that the suppression of evil tendencies is not necessarily a purification of human nature.

### HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.

WE observe by an advertisement inserted in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday last, that a meeting of persons interested in burial grounds and vaults, "other than those of the established church," was held at the Congregational library, on Tuesday, the 5th inst. At that meeting a committee was appointed for the purpose of opposing the "Health of Towns bill," brought into the House of Commons by Mr Mackinnon, during the last session. The enactments and provisions of that bill, in the opinion of that meeting, are characterised by the grossest infringement on the rights and interests of large portions of the community; and the bill, in its present shape, calls for the most strenuous opposition of all the friends to religious freedom and public justice.

That the general object aimed at by Mr Mackinnon's bill is one of superlative importance—that it is a duty of the first order to prevent our receptacles of the dead from becoming the prolific sources of disease to the living—that every fair arrangement by which interments may be made to take place outside our large and crowded cities, instead of in their very heart and centre, should be allowed to take effect, without any interference from what may be called the rights and vested interests of persons holding property in burial grounds and vaults, whether dissenting or episcopal, will unquestionably be admitted; and we trust that no portion of the dissenting public will be misled into an outcry against the principle of a measure so intrinsically just, and so imperatively necessary. A reform

of the present practice may possibly dry up some little sources of income formerly enjoyed by this chapel or that minister; but private convenience must always give way to public requirements, and the atmosphere of our great cities must not continue to be rendered noisome and pestilential for the advantage of any individual parties, however respectable or respected. The bill, however, of Mr MacKinnon exhibits all the unfairness and rapacity, the intolerance and bigotry, of the clerical order. Its details are, in many respects, mischievous to the last degree. Into an examination of these we have no purpose to enter at the present moment; but we shall take an opportunity of placing them one by one successively before the minds of our readers, and pointing out as we proceed their extremely vicious character.

**THE CONSTITUTIONS AND CANONS ECCLESIASTICAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

*(Continued from folio 522.)*

**LIX. Ministers to catechise every Sunday.**

Every parson, vicar, or curate, upon every Sunday and holy-day before evening prayer, shall, for half an hour or more, examine and instruct the youth and ignorant persons in his parish, in the ten commandments, the articles of the belief, and in the Lord's prayer; and shall diligently hear, instruct, and teach them the catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. And all fathers, mothers, masters, and mistresses, shall cause their children, servants, and apprentices, which have not learned the catechism, to come to the church at the time appointed, obediently to hear, and to be ordered by the minister, until they have learned the same. And if any minister neglect his duty herein, let him be sharply reproved upon the first complaint, and true notice thereof given to the bishop or ordinary of the place. If, after submitting himself, he shall willingly offend therein again, let him be suspended; if so the third time, there being little hope that he will be therein reformed, then excommunicated, and so remain until he will be reformed. And likewise if any of the said fathers, mothers, masters, or mistresses, children, servants, or apprentices, shall neglect their duties, as the one sort in not causing them to come, and the other in refusing to learn, as aforesaid; let them be suspended by their ordinaries (if they be not children); and if they so persist by the space of a month, then let them be excommunicated.

**LX. Confirmation to be performed once in three years.**

Forasmuch as it hath been a solemn, ancient, and laudable custom in the church of God, continued from the apostles' times, that all bishops should lay their hands upon children baptised, and instructed in the Catechism of Christian Religion, praying over them and blessing them, which we commonly call Confirmation, and that this holy action hath been accustomed in the church in former ages to be performed in the bishop's visitation every third year; we will and appoint, that every bishop or his suffragan, in his accustomed visitation, do in his own person carefully observe the said custom. And if in that year, by reason of some infirmity, he be not able personally to visit, then he shall not omit the execution of that duty of confirmation the next year after, as he may conveniently.

**LXI. Ministers to prepare children for confirmation.**

Every minister, that hath cure and charge of souls, for the better accomplishing of the orders prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer concerning confirmation, shall take especial care that none shall be presented to the bishop for him to lay his hands upon, but such as can render an account of their faith, according to the catechism in the said book contained. And when the bishop shall assign any time for the performance of that part of his duty, every such minister shall use his best endeavour to prepare and make able, and likewise to procure as many as he can to be then brought, and by the bishop to be confirmed.

**LXII. Ministers not to marry any persons without banns or license.**

No minister, upon pain of suspension *per triennium ipso facto*, shall celebrate matrimony between any persons, without a faculty or license granted by some of the persons in these our constitutions expressed, except the banns of matrimony have been first published three several Sundays or holy-days, in the time of divine service, in the parish churches and chapels where the said parties dwell, according to the Book of Common Prayer. Neither shall any minister, upon the like pain, under any pretence whatsoever, join any persons so licensed in marriage at any unseasonable times, but only between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, nor in any private place, but either in the said churches or chapels where one of them dwelleth, and likewise in time of divine service; nor when banns are thrice asked, and no license in that respect necessary, before the parents or governors of the parties to be married, being under the age of twenty and one years, shall either personally or by sufficient testimony signify to them their consents given to the said marriage.

**LXIII. Ministers of exempt churches not to marry without banns or license.**

Every minister who shall hereafter celebrate marriage between any persons contrary to our said constitutions, or any part of them, under colour of any peculiar liberty or privilege claimed to appertain to certain churches and chapels, shall be suspended *per triennium* by the ordinary of the place where the offence shall be committed. And if any such minister shall afterwards remove from the place where he hath committed that fault before he be suspended, as is aforesaid, then shall the bishop of the diocese, or ordinary of the place where he remaineth, upon certificate under the hand and seal of the other ordinary from whose jurisdiction he removed, execute that censure upon him.

**LXIV. Ministers solemnly to bid holy-days.**

Every parson, vicar, or curate, shall in his several charge declare to the people, every Sunday at the time appointed in the Communion-book, whether there be any holy-days or fasting days the week following. And if any do hereafter wittingly offend herein, and being once admonished thereof by his ordinary, shall again omit that duty, let him be censured according to law, until he submit himself to the due performance of it.

A public vestry was held at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Thursday last, to take into consideration the propriety of making a church rate. Mr Pring, the senior warden, took the chair, and opened the business by reading the notice calling the meeting. As the vestry was full of dissenters, and as there were many church people below who could not

get in, an adjournment was then moved and carried, to the body of the church. Mr R. B. Sewell proposed a rate of twopence in the pound, which was seconded by Mr Rogers, and after a good deal of temperate discussion, Mr Sayer, linen draper, moved, and Mr Rice, solicitor, seconded, an amendment to adjourn the consideration of the rate to that day six months. The Chairman put the amendment, which on a show of hands was carried by three to one; on which Mr Sewell demanded a poll, which immediately commenced and kept open till eight o'clock, when there were for the rate, 60; against it, 89; majority on the first day, 29; it opened on Friday again at twelve and closed at eight, when there were for the rate, 203; against the rate, 218; majority against the rate, 15. Our correspondent informs us that the majority would have been three or four times as large, but for the intimidation employed by the church party.

We understand that two of the fourteen inhabitants of St Andrew's, Holborn, alluded to in our last, as having been put into the court of Chancery by the Rector for arrears of tithes, have since been "attached" by the court, and put to the expense of nearly ten pounds, because they neglected to put in an appearance, thinking the matter a mere threat. One of the parties was imprisoned until he compromised.

**A RECTOR IN CHANCERY.**—Having ascertained St Paul's opinion on the duties of the apostolic mission, allow us to indulge in a little flight of imagination, and to suppose the holy apostle again upon earth, and, if you can conceive such a thing, rector of St Andrew's, Holborn. Let us further imagine that some fourteen of his people are unfortunate enough to be in arrears with their tithe. What does the supposed incumbent forthwith do? Why, he applies to a bench of magistrates, and finding that by enforcing their order he can obtain his dues at an expense to the defendants of a few shillings, he exclaims,—"No, these fellows shall not come off so cheaply; I will give them cause to rue their audacity in opposing themselves to me! I will file a separate bill in Chancery (think of St Paul in Chancery!!) against every one of them, and this will cost them as many pounds as the appointed process would pence, with a fair chance at incarceration into the bargain. This done, I can with a good grace, enter the pulpit, and invite them all to the marriage feast provided in the gospel, without money and without price."—*Morning Advertiser.*

It is said that the Rev. Dr Butler will be appointed to the deanery of Peterborough, which will be vacated by the nomination of Dr Turton to that of Westminster. Dr Butler was for several years the head master of Harrow school.

The Bishop of London held his triennial visitation at St Paul's cathedral on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. His charge has been the subject of much remark in the daily press. The *Sun* describes his lordship as the Proteus of episcopacy, and proceeds as follows:—

"The charge is so guardedly worded, that it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty whether or not his lordship can be fairly ranked among the Puseyites. It is but justice, however, to state, that on all insignificant points, wholly unworthy of discussion, his lordship's opinions are plain and settled enough. He is nobly tolerant on trifles—liberal to excess on matters where liberality involves no sacrifice. Thus he tells his clergy—'In regard to worshiping towards the east, it was an ancient practice, being alluded to by Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and others. He would not have the clergyman, when reading, to turn his back upon the people. He approved of the manner of constructing the reading desk, which may be seen in some of our churches, which enables the clergyman to turn to the south while praying, and to the east during the lessons. He did not object to candles being placed on the altar during divine service, if they were only allowed to burn when the church or chapel was lighted up. It had been recently debated whether a clergyman should preach in his surplice, or in his academical gown. He thought that when there was only one officiating clergyman, it was much better for him to ascend the pulpit immediately after leaving the communion table, and thus preach in his surplice. The gown was probably first worn by lecturers when there was no communion service. On the whole, he thought it would be wise if the clergy would preach in their surplices in the morning, and in their gowns in the afternoon!'"

The King of Prussia has published an address on the observance of the Sabbath, in which he remarks that the voice of calumny had published so much respecting his views and endeavours as regarded ecclesiastical affairs, that it would be difficult for him to preserve silence altogether. Things utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the age, nay downright absurdities, had been gratuitously attributed to him. Among other matters, it had been said he contemplated the enactment of laws for enforcing a strict observance of the Sunday. Now, there was certainly something very beautiful, something of great national importance, in the holy observance of the Sunday; but he was far from thinking of attaining so desirable an object by the enactment of outward laws. That end could be attained only by the religious habits of the people; and those habits must be formed by the endeavours of the clergy themselves. There was much, he was well aware, remained to be done in the church; but he had no wish to force anything upon the church by legal violence. On the contrary, his own opinion was that the church ought of her own accord to repair the defects that still existed in the church, and he was not disposed to deprive her of the office.

**DISMISSAL OF A CLERGYMAN FOR HIS REFORMING ZEAL.**—A short time ago, we brought under the notice of our readers a work by the Rev. George Bird, rector of Cumberworth, near Huddersfield, entitled, "Hints for the Revival of Scripture Principles in the Anglican Church." The work was written in a bold, honest, and Christian spirit, and we spoke of it accordingly. But we pointed out at the time the danger which Mr Bird incurred, as a clergyman of the English church, in daring thus honestly to speak out the truth. We foresaw the hostility which the publication of such a work must excite; and unfortunately our prognostications in regard to it have proved but too true. For, it is with regret we now announce that Mr Bird has just been dismissed from his living by his patron, for the publication of his book; as well as for attempting to carry out his reforming notions among his parishioners at Cumberworth!—*Leeds Times.*

**THE KIRK AND THE GOVERNMENT.**—We understand that the heads of a new bill for settling the church question have been again drawn up with the concurrence of the non-intrusionists, and which the government is disposed to accede to. It is Sir George Sinclair's bill in substance, but with some alterations to please the nons. It recognises the veto of the male heads of families, and permits the presbyteries to give effect to it or not, as they shall think fit in each case. This discretionary power is in reality more objectionable than the absolute

veto, because it opens a door for jobbing and private partiality, and invests the church courts with an almost despotic power, which they may employ at pleasure against the patrons, the presentees, or the congregations. The same high legal functionary who took charge of the last fruitless negotiation, is said to have been the go-between in this instance.—*Scotsman*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ORDINATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR—In your number 76, for Sept. 21, is a query on sacerdotal ordination which, though it has led to the insertion of several letters, has not yet been properly answered. I do not pretend to be able fully to discuss the question, but feel disposed to offer a remark or two.

First, the term "ordain" appears to me to signify "to appoint," and nothing more. I think this will be satisfactorily established by a reference to the following passages of scripture. 1st Chron., xvii. 9. Isaiah xxvi. 12. 1 Cor., vii. 17. Titus, i. 5. I am aware that some attach great importance to the laying on of hands. If this ceremony have any scriptural authority, it must be derived either from Acts vi. 6., or from 1 Tim. iv. 14. But as the first of these passages refers to the appointment of deacons, it cannot by any possibility apply to the case in hand. The other, speaking of the gift which was in Timothy, says it "was given" him "by prophecy, and the laying on of the hands of the presbytery." Now as the word presbytery signifies a body of elders, whether ministers or laymen, it does not follow that any of the hands which were laid on the head of Timothy were the hands of ministers. We cannot ascertain positively, I think, where this laying on of hands took place, but if it was by the elders of the Ephesian church, which we have reason to believe, then we have also reason to believe that no minister was present. We read in Acts xix. of Paul laying his hands on about twelve persons, which, it would appear, were the whole of the disciples at that time in Ephesus; but as far as I can ascertain, Timothy was at that time in Corinth. I think, too, if Paul had been present at the ceremony, the fact would have been at least alluded to, either in the passage or connexion. Upon the whole, then, there appears great reason to believe that the hands laid upon Timothy were not the hands of public ministers, as Paul, or Peter, or Barnabas, but of mere elders. And now if, in the appointment of our ministers, we are to have a ceremonial service in which the laying on of hands is to be a prominent feature, why not let it be the hands of the elders of the church over which the minister is appointed, as appears to have been the case with the Ephesian church and Timothy? And if our churches are to lay hands on their ministers, because the hands of the presbytery were laid on Timothy, why should not they also lay hands on the deacons, as was the case with the church at Jerusalem? Acts vi. 6.

Secondly, as to whether it be right to refuse to allow any unordained minister to administer the sacraments. And here we cannot do better than appeal "to the law and the testimony." In John iv. 1, 2, we read that the disciples baptized, but we find no previous intimation that they had had any commission to preach or teach in any way. The case of Philip and the Eunuch, Acts viii., is in my opinion sufficient to set this matter at rest. Philip was one of the seven deacons of the church at Jerusalem, and it was he who baptised the Eunuch; may we not gather from this that it would be more scriptural for deacons to baptise than for ministers? With regard to the sacrament of the Lord's supper, I cannot find any directions as to who shall be the administrator. Christ himself presided at the institution of this ordinance; and as he was head of the church, we may judge it most proper for the pastor (who is also head of the church to which he belongs), to preside at the celebration of it. But from Acts xx. 7, and 1 Cor. xvi. 2, we have reason to believe that the primitive churches attended to this ordinance every first day in the week; now were the churches of the present day to imitate them in this particular, and the administrators of this ordinance to be restricted to regularly ordained ministers, how must those churches act who have no such minister? By what authority they can scripturally say they will allow no brother to officiate, I am anxious to be made acquainted.

Oct. 15th, 1842.

DARIUS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR—Permit me to suggest to your correspondents the propriety of attaching their names to their several letters on this subject. Let us not be ashamed of avowing ourselves as the individuals who hold the sentiments contained in, apparently, anonymous correspondence. Your remarks in No. 79 are indeed to the purpose; but the ordeal you have proposed for any individual "ordained" to pass through, is such as few will submit to, trifling as it may appear to some. It may be considered a certain test, and upon its results the argument may stand or fall.

You have kindly inserted two letters from correspondents (I entreat them to attach their names for the future)—they are of great importance to the world. "It is high time," as observed by X. Y. Z., "dissenters read the New Testament with greater care." Your correspondent "M." is well aware "the propriety, value, or authority, for the pastoral office," is not disputed; but, an undue assumption of authority not possessed has been manifested in some painful instances, which only tends to bring into disrepute the most important office which a human being can sustain! Happy is the man who sustains such office well.

"M." has referred to Tit. i., part of v. 5; I submit, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th verses may be included. I do not see any special reference to the dispensing of public ordinances, nor can I suppose any dissenter imagines all the members of a church are equally eligible to administer in public.

He, "M.," admits the Lord's supper can only be administered by a church in its associate capacity; the difference between this and teaching is as readily admitted; and now we approach the something wanting. Doubtless, when a church is deprived of its pastor there is a something wanting—scarcely shall a member be found who does not feel it, and a desire it should be supplied; but are we to be told the church is no longer a church than just while it has a pastor, or minister, to watch over or preach to it? If so, we join issue. We ask, if the church has not authority to appoint one of her members, deemed qualified, to preside at the ordinance in the absence of a pastor, how has she authority to appoint the pastor of some neighbouring church? Again, how has she authority to appoint a pastor over herself, when one she deems qualified presents himself for acceptance? Has she authority in the greater, and not in the less? Did the apostle dispute the propriety of the church breaking bread, or preaching everywhere? No. He tells us, "Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel," &c. Did Philip, the deacon, baptise, and would he not unite in breaking of bread? Did the apostle call on the pastor of the Corinthian church to dismiss the disorderly member? No, he called on the church to discharge its duty; and the command was repeated, to receive the same member when truly penitent.

Further, where do we read of the pastor over that church which was in the house of Nympha? also, over the church in the house of Priscilla and Aquila? but, not to multiply quotations, we think from the above, if attentively perused, it will be seen, a church is not defunct because destitute of a pastor; and that the ordinances are to be observed, and duties faithfully

discharged, to the extent of their ability who compose the church, until they are blessed with a pastor who shall teach and feed them; one who shall not shun to declare "all the counsel of God."

There can be no doubt but the truth will be manifested by a temperate discussion of the subject, and nonconformists generally are greatly your debtors for opening a question of so much importance in the present day.

I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,  
JOHN RADFORD.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR—As a reader of the *Nonconformist*, I am much gratified that you have opened your columns to a discussion on the "ordination of dissenting ministers." I feel little doubt that when you give your final judgment on this question, much that now appears doubtful will be made clear; and that as far as human wisdom is able to set it in a scriptural point of view, it will be done.

In the mean time, will you allow me to place before your readers some thoughts which have occurred to me since perusing your remarks, and the correspondence inserted in last week's paper. I suppose, sir, we are agreed in the opinion that the office of pastor, or elder, or bishop, is one belonging to the Christian church, and without it a church would be incomplete. The question, therefore, to be decided is, "Who are the persons to fill that office? Is it essential to their right to minister that they should have been previously ordained?" I imagine that the right consists in the qualifications which are to be looked for in the individual himself, and all that is required is simply an invitation from a church to exercise those various gifts, which the head of the church may have committed to him. He is, therefore, an ordained man so long as the union lasts; when it is dissolved, he is exactly in the same position to the world and the church, as prior to the connexion. This you know is not an opinion generally entertained by protestant dissenters, as may be learned from the fact, that when a candidate for the office, if for the first time placed over a church, there is what is called an ordination service; and, after being thus installed, he is regarded as one duly authorised to preach, &c., for the remainder of his life; should he remove to another sphere of labour, the religious services (if any take place), are not considered as an ordination, but simply a recognition.

Why, I ask, this difference?

If we turn our attention to the history of the church during the time of the apostles, we shall find abundant proof that ordination was not always required. We read, Acts viii. verse 4, that "They that were scattered abroad (that is, the church) went everywhere preaching the word;" surely these had not all been ordained, and yet I feel bound to believe, that they would not only preach but baptize, in accordance with our Lord's command, Mark xvi. verse 15, 16.

I come, therefore, to the following conclusions:—

1st. That ordination is a public act—an avowal that both minister and people will act together for their mutual benefit.

2nd. That ordination confers no exclusive title to the office.

3rd. That whoever, whether a student, a home missionary, or member of a church, is invited to preside at the Lord's table, &c., is really an ordained man for the time being, as truly as any other more stated minister.

Trusting that dissenting ministers will ever be kept from magnifying themselves, rather than their office. I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

Leeds, Oct. 15th, 1842.

A LAYMAN.

## THE QUEEN A DISSENTER IN SCOTLAND.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR—The importance of the recent visit of her Majesty to this the northern division of the empire (and despite what may be alleged by the disciples of Diogenes, it has importance), ought not to evaporate in ephemeral gossip about the glare and garnish which served to notify the event. Under the surface there may be found a stratum of thought that is valuable; and it requires no elaborate education to extract from the royal visit something that is not unworthy of rational reflection—of sober speculation. The power of example, it is computed, is proportionate to the elevation of the status of the individual who exerts it; if so, the example of the sovereign—the highest and supreme—must tell with a greater momentum than that of any other.

From the minute and rather obtrusive narrative that has been given of all that was characteristic of the route of royalty, it is not difficult to trace the operation of principles that are of immensely greater value than the accompaniments of the royal stranger, which proved so popularly attractive.

The conduct of her Majesty, while in Scotland, in reference to public religious worship, presents an example which, to advantage, might be followed by men in subordinate office. It is true her Majesty, by her conduct in this instance, has given sore offence; but the offended party are those with whom it is not easy to be on good terms. That the Queen, tutored by example and precept into episcopacy, should be transformed immediately on landing on the Scottish strand into a stiff, formal presbyterian, is a notion that is worthy only of the men who make a mighty noise about "spiritual independence," but who fail so egregiously in exemplifying its real worth, as to confiscate the property and incarcerate the persons of dissenters who, from conscientious scruples, refuse payment of an ecclesiastical tax. The extreme anxiety that was shown to procure the attendance of her Majesty at the high church of Edinburgh, to listen to the homily of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, and the equally extreme mortification that has been manifested on account of her non-attendance, are evidence how unscrupulous men even of superior pretensions are, in making religion subservient to secular aggrandisement. The preference given by the Queen to the private chapel of Dalkeith indicated a sounder opinion of the genius of Christian worship, and tendered an apposite admonition to the doctors of divinity who, in their "assembly" have respect to the "gold ring" and the "goodly apparel."

"The real cause"—it has been stated upon authority—"of her Majesty not attending church in Edinburgh, was her dislike to perform her devotions in a manner ostentatiously public."

Travelers who have visited the United States of America tell us, that the President of that great and growing republic frequents the meeting house on Sunday as free from parade and ostentation as other citizens; and it is not an unnoticed coincidence, that the Sovereign of Great Britain entertains a kindred aversion to show in connexion with Christian worship. It is gratifying to find that these two supreme magistrates have correct and concurrent sentiments upon the nature of Christian devotion; and that, while engaged in it, they seek not the honour which cometh from men only. Both, it would appear, are aware that in His estimate, who is the object of worship, the monarch and the mendicant—the prince and the peasant, are alike acceptable; and that, in his presence, the ermine robe and the patched habiliments constitute no disparity.

The adherence of her Majesty to episcopacy in the land of established presbytery; her love of privacy and dislike of ostentation in association with acts of devotion; will conduce, it may be hoped, to the removal of error and prejudice that are, to a wonderful extent, in this country, operative. High churchism must abate a little of its intolerance; and dissent cannot be treated with the same degree of contumely, seeing that the Queen herself was in Scotland a dissenter. Out of England she preferred the chapel to the church, though the latter has all the sanction and preponderance which

law can confer. This is an example of religious consistency that was here desiderated. There are those who regard themselves as being, in understanding, men, who deem religious principle so pliant and accommodating, as that it ought to be subordinate and subservient to secular function. Civil office, they conceive, is identified with one mode of Christian worship, and one form of ecclesiastical polity. A congregationalist, if chosen to an office in the magistracy, is stared at, by them, in scorn, and sneered at in contempt, if he does not, when elected, abandon the meeting house and attend church, and prefer presbytery to independency. In many of the cities of Scotland, too, there is still the preposterous practice of associating puerile pageantry—silly ostentation—with acts of public devotion. Municipal functionaries in civic trappings, and with official grimace, march in procession on Sunday to the established church. Albeit the founder of Christianity declared that his kingdom was not of this world (a declaration which mercenary ingenuity has in vain attempted to pervert), there are yet men who are chargeable with the practical solecism of carrying into his kingdom the insignia of an office that can have no reference or applicability but to this world.

If the wish of her Majesty to escape observation—to eschew ostentation—when occupied in sacred duties, shall tend to the subdiction of those errors in feeling and in conduct, her sojourn in Scotland will conduce to a better purpose than the momentary gratification of an extreme but excusable curiosity.

Perth, October 15, 1842.

H.

#### THE PROPER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

##### LETTER VII.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—Hitherto the attention of your readers has been directed to the influence of state control upon commerce, religion, charity, war, and colonisation—cases in which we have before our eyes the existing effects of government interference. In all of them that interference has been deprecated. It now remains to consider those social institutions which, though at present prospering in their original simplicity, are threatened by schemes for legislative supervision. Of these the first in importance stands—education.

It is clear that a system of national instruction is excluded by our definition. It cannot be comprehended under the administration of justice. A man can no more call upon the community to educate his children, than he can demand that it shall feed and clothe them. He may just as fairly claim a continual supply of material food for the satisfaction of their bodily wants, as of intellectual food for the satisfaction of their mental ones.

Upon what abstract ground the advantages of this exclusion may be supported, we will proceed to consider.

It has ever been one of the failings of mankind to decide upon the means to be employed in the attainment of an end, without sufficient examination into their fitness. Some great object in contemplation, the most obvious methods of securing it are chosen, without duly considering the extreme importance of discovering whether they are the best methods—without even inquiring whether their ultimate effects may be as good as their immediate ones—without asking what corruptions are incident to their proposed institutions; never putting to themselves the question, Is there any other way of arriving at the desired object? and neglecting a host of other considerations of like character. Such is the state of the proposition before us. The education of the people is the great end in view, an end fraught with results the most momentous—results more intimately connected with the prosperity and happiness of posterity than perhaps any others that may flow from our conduct—results which may accelerate or retard the advancement of mankind for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years. Yet are there objections to an established system of education of the utmost consequence, which have been entirely overlooked by its advocates. Objections which fundamentally affect the principles upon which it rests; and which, if they be admitted as valid, must completely overthrow the whole scheme.

In the first place, national education necessarily assumes that a uniform system of instruction is desirable. A universal similitude in the kinds of knowledge taught, and the mode of teaching it, must be necessary features in a state establishment. The question therefore presents itself—Would a general set form of intellectual training be beneficial? After due consideration I think the general answer will be—No. Almost all men of enlightened views agree that man is essentially a progressive being—that he was intended to be so by the Creator—and that there are implanted in him desires for improvement, and aspirations after perfection, ultimately tending to produce a higher moral and intellectual condition of the world. All the grand facts of history, both sacred and profane—all the great principles and promises of revealed religion—all the deductions of abstract reasoning, go to prove, that notwithstanding the oft-repeated falling-back, in spite of all the obstacles that may be thrown in the way, and in defiance of all apparently adverse circumstances, still, that the grand and irresistible law of human existence is progressive improvement. The very obstacles themselves ultimately serve as stepping stones to the result; the very tyranny of an aristocracy is working out the liberties of the people; the very corruption of an established church has helped to raise the standard of religious purity; the very doctrines of the infidel produce the more perfect discovery, and the still deeper appreciation of the great principles of Christianity; in a word, the opposition to truth ever tends to accelerate its final triumph. If, then, the principle set forth at the commencement of this essay—that as there are laws for the guidance of the organic world—laws for the government of the animate creation—laws for the development of individual mind—so there are laws for the social governance of man; if, I say, this principle be admitted, it may be fairly assumed that, in accordance with the great design of human progression, the Almighty has given laws to the general mind of mankind which are working together for its ultimate advancement. It may be fairly assumed that, in this case as in the more tangible ones, the apparently untoward circumstances are in reality eminently conducive to the attainment of the object sought after. That all the prejudices the mental idiosyncrasies, the spirit of opposition, the tendencies to peculiar views, and a host of other qualities, in their infinitely varied proportions and combinations, are all conspiring to bring about the mental, and moral, and, through them, the social perfection of the human race. If it be granted that man was created a progressive being, it must be granted also that the constitution given to him by his Creator was the best adapted to secure his progression. It must be presumed that, if a uniform construction of mind had been best calculated to attain this end, it would have been adopted; and that, as the opposite law has been given—so that instead of finding minds similar we find no two alike, and that unlimited variety, instead of uniformity, is the existing order of things—it necessarily follows that this must be the arrangement tending in the greatest degree to produce perfection. This conclusion may be supported, not only by abstract reasoning, but by experience. Varied mental constitution produces variety of opinion; different minds take different views of the same subject; every side of each question is examined, and out of the general mass of argument, urged forward by all parties, may sound principle be elicited. Truth has even originated from the conflict of mind with mind; it is the bright spark that emanates from the collision of opposing ideas; like a spiritual Venus, the impersonation of moral beauty, it is born from the foam of the clashing waves of public opinion. Discussion and agitation are the necessary agents of its discovery, and without a universal dissimilitude in the minds of society, discussion and agitation could never exist.

If then it be admitted that infinite variety in the conformation of individual character is essential to the advancement of the general human mind, what shall we say to a system which would train the feelings and intellects of a whole nation after one pattern—which hopes to correct all the irregularities and varieties given by the Creator, and proposes to take the plastic characters of our youth, and press them as nearly as possible into one common mould. And yet this must be the manifest tendency of any uniform routine of education. Natures differently constituted must be gradually brought by its action into a condition of similarity. The same influences working upon succeeding generations would presently produce an approximation to a national model. All men would begin to think in the same direction; to form similar opinions upon every subject. One universal bias would affect the mind of society; and, instead of a continual approach to the truth, there would be a gradual divergence from it. Under our present condition, the eccentricities and prejudices induced by one course of education, are neutralised by the opposing tendencies implanted by others; and the growth of the great and truthful features only of the national mind ensues. If, on the other hand, an established system were adopted, however judicious its arrangements might be—notwithstanding it might endeavour to promote liberality and independence of thought, it must eventually produce a general one-sidedness and similarity of character; and inasmuch as it did this, it would destroy the very ground-work of that spirit of discussion so essential a stimulus to the improvement of the moral and intellectual man. It matters not what provisions might be made to guard against this evil—what varieties in the mode of instruction might be instituted; such is the general longing after uniformity, and such would be the ignorance of its evils, that we may rest assured no national system would long continue without merging into it.

Nor would this be the only disadvantage arising from a unity of instruction. It must be remembered that, differently constituted as are the minds of men, each possessing its peculiar perfections and defects, the same mode of culture cannot with any propriety be pursued in all cases. Every character requires a mode of treatment somewhat modified to suit its particular circumstances, and no such modifications are ever likely to be made under a national system. It is to be hoped that the time will come when the wisdom of the teacher will be shown in adapting his instructions to the disposition of each of his pupils; when it will be his aim to correct this feeling, and to develop the other faculty, and so to train and prune the mind of every scholar, as to send him forth to the world as perfect a being as possible. Under our present natural arrangement we may one day expect to see this. While the matter is amenable to public opinion—while his interests require that he should adopt the most efficient modes of education, we may presume that he will be always zealously endeavouring to improve his methods—ever investigating the principles of his profession, and daily applying the results of those investigations to practice. But no one would ever expect the salaried state-teacher, answerable only to some superior officer, and having no reputation and livelihood at stake to stimulate him—no one would expect that he should study the character of each of his pupils, and vary his ordinary routine to suit each case. No one would expect that he should go on ever improving, and ever endeavouring to perfect his arrangements. We may rest assured that, in education as in everything else, the principle of honourable competition is the only one that can give present satisfaction, or hold out promise of future perfection.

Probably, the existing educational institutions of Prussia and Germany will be appealed to in evidence of the fallacy of these arguments. It may be urged that the plan has been there many years in operation—that none of these evils have arisen—that the people are in a comparatively enlightened condition—and that these results, when contrasted with our own, show that we have not made such great advances under the natural system, as they have under the artificial. Strong as this argument may appear, it will be found when closely considered to be wholly superficial. The foundations of a palace may be hardly above ground, when an ordinary house is nearly complete; but we do not thence infer that the palace will not ultimately be the most magnificent building. It is not argued that because the hot-house plant outstrips its out-door contemporaries, that it will therefore make the most perfect tree; experience teaches the contrary. We do not conclude that the precocious child will make a better man than his less forward companion; we know that the reverse is generally the case. In the same manner, it must be remembered that, although an established education may for a time stimulate the national mind into a rapid growth, we must not therefore presume that its results will not be ultimately far surpassed by those of the natural system. One of the grand laws of creation teaches us that the more perfect the being, the longer is the time occupied in its development; and analogy would lead us to suppose that the same may be also true of the general mind of man—that the more noble the standard to which it is to attain, the more distant will be the day when it will arrive at it; that the principle which will lead to its highest pinnacle of perfection must have a broad and deep foundation—must root itself in some high and unchangeable attributes of human nature; and that as its results are to be great, so must its growth be slow.

The remaining objections to national education must be deferred till my next letter.

HERBERT SPENCER.

#### THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The Council held a weekly meeting on Monday morning, and an open monthly meeting the same evening, at their rooms, 364, Waterloo street, Birmingham.

A great deal of business was transacted, and lengthy communications read, developing the remarkable and steady progress of the movement. It was resolved that the country should be divided into ten districts, and that the labour of meeting and diffusing information, and in all possible ways promoting complete suffrage, should be thrown upon ten central towns. Letters were read from Mr Martin of Leeds, and Mr Beggs of Nottingham, accepting the invitation of the Executive committee, to undertake the duty of superintendence in their districts. Other parties have been written to in other towns, and their acceptance will be duly announced, together with full instructions for future organisation.

The Secretary reported that arrangements were in progress for contesting the coming municipal elections. At Birmingham it was expected that a majority of the vacancies would be supplied by complete suffrage candidates. At Leeds, seven or eight complete suffrage candidates are expected to take the places of whigs. In other places the same results may be fully anticipated.

It was resolved to hold a special extraordinary meeting of the council on Monday, Oct. 31st, to make final arrangements, and issue a further circular, on the subject of the conference to be held in December.

It was also resolved to apply for the use of the Town hall, to elect the Birmingham delegates, the first week in November.

The following are extracts from the letters read by the Secretary:—

"DEAR SIR—Mr Crawford will have told you of our success up to Dundee. The Paisley meeting was crowded to overflowing. Stirling, which is an aristocratic town, turned out well. It is a part of the Dunfermline burgh, and they say that the return of a complete suffrage candidate is certain at the next election. At Dundee, the Thistle hall was densely crowded. There was not a word of opposition at either place. Last night, upwards of 300 sat down to tea in the Temperance hall at this place; the Dean of Guild occupied the chair. There were also five members of the town council, and a large proportion of electors present. I lecture to-night and to-morrow night. I shall be in Dundee again on Friday, Forfar on Thursday, Cupar on Saturday. I continue to receive hosts of letters from places which it will be impossible to visit. I received in Newcastle £3, Edinburgh £3 10s., Stirling £2. The Glasgow people promised to send money to the council for my expenses; so did the Galashiels people. Dundee people will either hand something over to me on Friday or forward to the council.

"Yours, very respectfully and faithfully,

"Aberdeen, Oct. 11, 1842."

"HENRY VINCENT."

"MY DEAR SIR—I am happy to say our meeting went off last night quite triumphantly. After I sat down, there was a very long pause before any one rose; at length one asked a question concerning the election of members to the conference. I answered, by saying that I hoped the elections would take place at open meetings, wherever the middle and working classes could meet without quarreling. He expressed himself 'perfectly satisfied,' and a unanimous vote of thanks was given to me. We had many of the leading dissenters present. The Temperance hall was crowded. To-night I lecture in a large independent church, after which there is to be a social meeting of the members of the Union. I leave at 6 to-morrow morning for Forfar. I hope to be able to lecture in Eden on Wednesday next, after having lectured at Forfar, Dundee, Cupar, Kirkaldy, and Dunfermline. There are places I must miss. The invitations are very numerous, and it would be impossible to go to all. At the forthcoming municipal elections at Aberdeen, complete suffrage candidates are put up for each ward.

"Yours respectfully and faithfully,

"Aberdeen, 12th Oct., 1842.

"HENRY VINCENT."

"Dundee, Saturday Morning, 15th Oct., 1842.

"DEAR SIR—I am happy to say that the last meeting at Aberdeen, was the best of the three. We had a large independent church, which was crowded. Everything went off in the most encouraging manner. After the meeting, about 100 of the principal friends took coffee with me in their hall, and we had a very entertaining conversation on the movement till past midnight. I have left them in high spirits. At six the next morning, I went to Forfar, where I had a good meeting. A Complete Suffrage union is forming here. I arrived in Dundee at noon yesterday, and had a magnificent meeting last night; a beautiful church, which seats comfortably about 2,000, was unanimously granted by the managers. Every part, standing place, and even the entrance was crowded. A large number of electors were present, and several of the influential corn-law repealers. Among other things, I took up the *Mercury* 'Lowest Class Parliament,' and I think there was much good done; some of the leading friends came with me to the town; they are a respectable body of tradesmen, intelligent and earnest; they assured me that if at the election they took the field in time, with a good complete suffrage candidate, they have no doubt of returning him.

"Yours very respectfully and faithfully,

"HENRY VINCENT."

"DEAR SIR—Our 300 tickets are now nearly exhausted, and what we have remaining will be gone in the course of the next few days, as we are about commencing a second canvas of the town, in consequence of the first not having been properly carried out. Be good enough, therefore, to forward 200 more tickets, between now and next Thursday. Yours faithfully,

"Derby, 14th Oct., 1842.

"HERBERT SPENCER."

#### MAGISTERIAL INTERFERENCE.

The following account of the tyrannical proceedings of the magistracy at Modbury, in Devonshire, is given in a letter sent to the committee, at Birmingham, by Mr Robert Cove:

"This day the town crier of Modbury came to my house with a message from Major Hunt, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Devon, to desire that I would come to the office of T. Kelly, Esq., solicitor, to answer certain questions respecting bills posted in the town, connected with the Complete Suffrage Union. To which I replied I had no objection, and went, carrying with me the rules of the society, its objects, and a card of membership, which I laid on the table. There were present Major Hunt, T. Kelly, Esq., magistrate's clerk, and J. Andrews, Esq., solicitor. Mr Hunt addressed me in the following manner:—'Sir, is your name Cove?' 'Yes.' Mr Hunt—'Did you send this bill to the crier (holding one of the addresses of the National Complete Suffrage Union to the middle and enfranchised classes in his hand)?' 'Yes.' 'Did you pay the crier for posting?' 'I shall see that he is paid.' 'Where did you get those bills from?' 'Birmingham.' 'Do you know there is a special warrant issued by the Home Secretary for the apprehension of Mr Sturge?' 'I do not.' 'Do you know that this bill is seditious and inflammatory, calculated to cause the inhabitants to be dissatisfied, where otherwise they would not?' 'I am not possessed of sufficient knowledge to know that it is.' Mr Andrews—'There are four words in that bill sufficient to cause dissatisfaction!' 'Name them, if you please.' Mr A.—'The poor are wronged.' 'Are they not?' said I. Mr. H.—'No; for if they have not work, there is the Poor law to protect them.' In answer to which, I said, 'We are not seeking charity, but political rights, which no man, who is a patriot, influenced by Christian principles, can refuse, and for which we are determined to struggle by using peaceable and legal means.' Mr. H.—'Are you for physical force?' 'No, sir; we say, sheath the sword, believing that our wise and good Creator never intended that one man should be trained to shoot another; our motto is, peace, law, and order.' Mr Andrews—'How do you expect to obtain your object?' 'By peaceable agitation, and by petitioning again and again, as we did for the Reform bill.' Mr Hunt—'Are you the better for the Reform bill?' 'No, because we were disappointed by those who pretended to be our friends, but now we hope to have a government that will be responsible to the people.' Mr Hunt—'I am of opinion that every law ought to be obeyed while it is law, be it ever so bad, and you must not endeavour to upset the government.' 'Sir, that is an everyday occurrence; for when the tories are in office the whigs try what they can do to upset them; and when the whigs are in office the tories are at the same game; and we believing that both parties are dishonest, our object is to destroy both factions, and have a complete suffrage parliament.' Mr Hunt—'You had better take care what you are doing, for it is quite illegal to post such bills as this; I am going to write to Sir James Graham this evening, and as I wish to get all the information I can, perhaps you will have no objection to my taking this card?' To which I replied, 'You are welcome, by paying for it.' 'What is the price of it?' 'Sixpence.' 'What do you do with the money?' 'Pay for the cards with it.' 'What constitutes a member?' 'Purchasing the card and keeping the rules.' 'What oath do you take?' 'None.' 'Then I will pay for the card.' This being done, Mr Kelly said to the Major, 'You are a member of the Complete Suffrage Union.' Mr Hunt—'You will please to let me have the names of those who have taken cards of membership of you?' 'I do not know whether I am justified in doing so.' Mr Hunt—'Then I have no hesitation in saying yours is an illegal secret society, and I have been informed there is likely to be an outbreak in this neighbourhood. If anything should happen you will be the first taken.' 'Sir, as we wish to keep within the pale of the law, and not to cause disturbance, but to do all we can to prevent it, I will give you the names; at the same time, I have never heard that there was likely to be a disturbance in this neighbourhood until now. But myself, with those whose names I have given you, will be ready at any time to render you all the assistance we can to prevent any breach of the peace.' . . . With a great deal more, which the limits of a sheet of paper will not allow me to write.

"My object in writing you is to have your advice, for at this important crisis it is right that I should be prudent as well as zealous. They have got so very uneasy in Modbury that they have sent the crier to deface all the bills, and ordered him not to publish any more meetings, so that I shall be obliged to turn crier myself. Please to answer this as soon as possible, and publish it if you think well."

TAUNTON.—A meeting of the friends to complete suffrage took place in the public hall of this town, on Monday evening, when Mr C. Clarke delivered an address, which was listened to with deep attention, and loudly cheered by the audience at the close. Mr Clarke will lecture in the same place on Wednesday next.

TIVERTON, DEVON.—Mr Clarke visited this town, and addressed the inhabitants in the Town hall, on Wednesday and Thursday last. The new Graham-appointed magistrates waited upon the Mayor, and urged him to prevent Mr Clarke from speaking in the "hall"; the Mayor replied that he had every confidence in the peaceable intentions of Mr Clarke and his friends—and as the delivery of a lecture in the Town hall was quite consistent with public order, he should not interfere! A great deal of interest was excited in favour of the principles, and cards of the Union were disposed of.

LYNN REGIS.—Lynn, from its earliest days down to the moment in which we are writing, has been under the control of successive knots of petty oligarchs, who have uniformly ranged themselves on the side of oppression and corruption; and who, by opposing every measure that had a tendency to promote popular freedom or to foster public virtue, have contrived to render this place as infamous in the annals of electioneering as Gatton or Old Sarum. Every attempt to raise the political condition of this besotted town has hitherto been unsuccessful. The weaker infusion of liberal (?) whigism, and the stronger decoction of radicalism, have been both tried, and both have been unavailing! Lynn still lies swathed in unmitigated toryism. We merely mention these things to point out the all but hopelessness of our political condition, and the difficulties which those would have to encounter who would attempt our renovation. Notwithstanding this, however, a gallant band sounded the alarm on Friday (in the ears of our astounded townsmen), in the form of a hand-bill, calling a public meeting to consider the propriety of forming a "Lynn Complete Suffrage association!" The meeting took place accordingly, and the association was formed. There was an overflowing attendance, although there were very few of the middle class present. But those who were there spoke out most manfully. The speeches of Messrs Towell, Trenowath, Cook, and James Keed, gave much satisfaction; a number of names were enrolled; a committee and officers were appointed: and the machinery arranged by which our principles are to be carried out.

LEEDS.—Joseph Cliff, Esq., councillor for the Holbeck Ward, has been elected president of the Leeds Complete Suffrage association, and has accepted the office. The association has issued an address to the municipal electors of the borough, calling upon them to support those men that are favourable to the principles of complete suffrage at the ensuing election. The *Leeds Times* says—"The electoral classes should be canvassed individually without delay. We have no doubt that a very large majority of the liberal electors of Leeds, as indeed of all the towns in the West Riding, are in favour of the extension of the franchise to the whole male adult of the community. We expect soon to be able to announce whether they are so or not, as means are about to be taken immediately to ascertain whether we are to look upon the middle classes as friends to extended political liberties, or the reverse. . . . Measures are in the contemplation of the committee, which, if fully carried out, will enable the association to exercise decisive influence in all future political contests, whether local or general, in which it may deem it advisable to take a part."

The *Hull Rockingham* says, that an admirable political library, collected some few years ago, is expected to be granted for the use of the Hull association, and that, with newspapers, will render the complete suffrage movement—so far as this town is concerned—one of mental gratification as well as political advantage.

Mr More, the well-known temperance lecturer, delivered two lectures on complete suffrage last week to large audiences, in Sheffield. In addition to this subject, this indefatigable public instructor lectured on free trade and temperance in the same town.

GLASGOW.—The directors of the Glasgow Complete Suffrage association met in the New chapel, Nelson street, on Thursday last, J. P. Reid, Esq., president, in the chair. The secretary read minutes of previous meetings, also letters from various places, requesting lecturers for the purpose of promulgating the principles, and extending the organisation of the movement in Scotland, all of which were referred to the executive council, with instructions to devise some means of complying with the desire of the friends of the cause in these districts. On the motion of Mr M'Farlane it was also agreed, that meetings be held in the suburbs of Glasgow for the same purpose; the first to be held in Gorbals, on an early day next week. A committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr Hoey, to prepare lists

of the electors; also to found a plan for an efficient canvass of this class, with a view to secure their influence in favour of complete suffrage. Mr Bryson next proposed, that the secretary should, at the first meeting of members, be prepared to read several of the letters he had received from parties who had been invited to the banquet, particularly those of the two city members, Messrs Oswald and Denistoun, which was agreed to.

DUNDEE.—The progress of Mr Vincent through Scotland is marked by the most flattering reception in all quarters, and the principles which he so ably and powerfully expounds and enforces, are enthusiastically responded to by the overflowing audiences which congregate to hear him in all parts of the land. On Friday night this town had a glorious gathering, to hear Mr Vincent expound the principles of complete suffrage. No fewer than 2,000 people were present on the occasion, and the greatest enthusiasm seemed to pervade the whole meeting; and the hearty responses given by the multitude to the sentiments that were enunciated, unequivocally indicated that all were of one mind as to the character of the various grievances under which we labour, as well as of the remedy by which we are to have those grievances redressed. Mr Vincent meets with the most flattering marks of consideration in all places that he visits.

KENDAL.—Mr John Collins delivered a lecture in this town on Wednesday, the 12th inst., in the White hall lecture room, to a numerous audience, chiefly of the working classes, on the evils of class legislation, and the claims of complete suffrage. We have listened to many addresses on popular rights, and the advantages most certainly accruing from pursuing a line of conduct in exact harmony with the everlasting principles of truth and justice; but never did we listen to a more able one. Truth in its own essential simplicity was his guiding star; and with the most destructive eloquence did he overturn the puny pettifogging of a narrow expediency. Of course the tories don't like the political equality doctrines of complete suffrage. But to the whigs Mr Collins's appeals must have been still more unpalatable. The cause is here quietly, yet effectively progressing; and Mr Collins's visit, we have an assured hope, will have done much good. The friends of the cause are too much afraid to trust to the justice of their principles, but such addresses as the one in question are useful in inspiring confidence in truth, and a fearlessness of the obloquy many seek to attach to the cause.

PAISLEY.—The members of the Paisley Complete Suffrage association held a meeting on Tuesday se'nnight, in Mr Kennedy's chapel, New street, to appoint a council of management, and to transact other important business. From the returns given in, it appears that the people are flocking to join this peaceful standard of reform in numbers beyond all former precedent. Though several of the districts have not yet reported progress since they got out their sheets, the number of members is already 576, while the greatest zeal and spirit is manifested by all to promote the important objects the society have in view. Office-bearers, among whom are Provost Henderson and the Rev. P. Brewster, were appointed.—*Glasgow Post*.

DUMFRIES.—On Monday se'nnight a public meeting was held in the Trades' hall, Dumfries, which was so crammed that many were obliged to leave without hearing Mr Crawford. A greater number of the merchants and professional gentlemen were present than have been seen at any meeting here for a number of years. Mr Crawford's appearance in this heretofore disturbed district, has done much good, tending, as it has done, greatly to heal the breaches previously existing among the working and middle classes. It gives us much pleasure to learn, that but one opinion prevails as to Mr Crawford's appearance among us, and that but one sentiment pervades the liberal and the universal suffrage ranks, namely, a feeling of esteem and respect towards him, and a satisfactory anticipation that, by the judicious advocacy of the principles and sentiments of Messrs Sturge and Crawford, a thorough reconciliation will be effected among all reformers, and a common and effective organisation adopted to obtain the needful reform in the representation of the people in the Commons house of parliament.—*Dumfries Times*.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—Mr R. Somers has again resumed the benevolent work to which he has devoted himself in this district; viz.—the union of the middle and working classes on the principles of complete suffrage. On Thursday week he visited Kilmarnock—a town which unhappily showed but too many symptoms of the class alienation. His efforts were very successful, and the greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed. At the close of his lecture a committee, composed of electors and non-electors, was formed. His presence at Ayr was attended with a like beneficial result, and a requisition inviting Sharman Crawford, Esq., M. P., and Joseph Sturge, to visit the town, was in course of signature among the electors.

We insert the following letter, which was written by the Rev. Wm Leask, in answer to a note from a clergyman inquiring whether he was a chartist:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—I was engaged in my study, with the word of God before me, last Friday morning, when I received your letter of the 21st instant, asking the unexpected question, if I am a chartist. The effect of this question was somewhat to disturb the train of thought I had been pursuing, as I could not conjecture the motive which prompted it. As, however, I fully believe your assertion, that the motive is good, I shall answer the question in the same kind spirit in which it appears to have been proposed. At the same time, I beg to reserve to myself the right of judgment on the propriety of the question, for it would never have entered my mind to write to you to inquire if you are a tory; and yet I conceive it is just as lawful for a man to believe in the chartist creed of politics as in the conservative; and perhaps it might be found, after careful investigation, that the former had as much to recommend it to the intelligent Christian as the latter. This, however, is only an opinion. It is a mercy that you and I are at liberty to judge for ourselves, and to act accordingly.

As I am not aware what idea you attach to the word "chartist," I cannot answer you with that brevity which would be desirable. If you mean to ask if I am associated with that body of men who have long borne the name, or if I approve of those wild outbreaks in which some of them engaged, I answer, No. I always considered them under a delusion, not because of anything either irrational or absurd in the leading principles of the document which embodied their views, but because of the violence of their language and conduct, and the impropriety, as I deemed it, of some of those counsels to which they listened, as I read them in the public papers. I never attended any of their meetings, except on one occasion, when I was induced to hear a chartist leader of some celebrity, or notoriety, if you prefer the word; and after hearing him, my conviction was, that a man of such oratorical powers was capable of persuading the multitude to anything; and my mental prayer was, that he might live to feel the power of Christian principle. I never was in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with the chartists, although I am not sure but that this statement is little to my honour. It is true that my personal influence is nothing; yet I apprehend that the reserve and apparent indifference of some among the middle classes, and the unseemly obloquy cast upon the chartists by others, were among the causes

which irritated and galled them to acts of violence. Professors of Christianity, who ought to have looked the charter right in the face, to ascertain whether it really was a monster, or only a stray leaf from Utopia, deprecated that of which they were profoundly ignorant; and by their deprecations invested the word chartist with an atmosphere of horror. The serious consequence of this unmanly, not to say unchristian, conduct, was to make many chartists look on Christianity as inimical to a man's civil rights, and to drive them to the infamous embrace of socialism, which stood with open arms to receive them.

Recently, however, in the good providence of God, a movement has taken place among the middle classes which augurs well, and which the aspect of these times imperatively demands. This movement ought to have been made at an earlier period; but now that it is made I trust that it will neither be tardy in its progress nor insignificant in its results; but that before its peaceful march, much of the injustice perpetrated by the aristocratic selfishness of a fraction of the inhabitants will be removed—that, by the force of public opinion, that huge foster-parent of oligarchy, the endowed church, will be kept within proper bounds—and that, ere long, by the dissemination of New Testament principles, the episcopal section of the visible church, separated from the state, will see the propriety of imitating the honesty of the congregational section, by labouring with its own hands to support itself.

With this movement, which recognises as the basis of friendly union between the electors and non-electors that complete suffrage which once was, and ought always to have been, the law of this country, I am most happy to identify myself, as an elector of the borough in which I live, by enrolling my name among those who are its friends. I have been taught by the Bible, which, I think with Milton, teaches the best politics, to do unto others as I wish others to do unto me; and as I see no reason, either in sound morals or Christianity, why the honest man who labours from dawn to darkness to support his family should be excluded from a voice in the election of that assembly by whom his scanty fare is taxed, I should have reason to be ashamed of the limited extent of my Christian principles if I refused to co-operate with those who are labouring to secure to him that right.

As a friend of peace, also, I rejoice in the multitudes of electors who have joined, and are joining, this union; for the probabilities of insurrection diminish in exact proportion to the numerical strength of the Union. If Christian electors had done their duty before, we should have had no chartist outbreaks. If they do their duty now, the danger of any similar outbreak is gone.

If, therefore, by the word 'chartist,' you mean a member of the Complete Suffrage Union, though I doubt the propriety of the designation, I am happy to say that I am a sincere, though hitherto an almost silent, friend of the system designed. And while I appreciate your kindness in seeking my authority to contradict the statement, I should really esteem it an equivocal compliment, both to my head and heart, to have it contradicted. In one word, though as great an enemy to insurrection and violence as Sir James Graham, I am as earnest a friend of the liberties of the people as that far greater name, George Washington. I would lay the basis of permanent national peace in perfect political justice. I thank you for the kind wishes with which your letter concludes. I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM LEASK.

Chapmanslade, Sept. 26th, 1842.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### FOREIGN.

#### FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris is varied in character, but not very important. The leading articles in the journals refer principally to the returns of the quarter's revenue in this country, from which they infer the decay of our commerce and the increasing distress of our manufacturing interests. The *Journal des Débats* observes that they clearly demonstrate to what a degree of danger British credit had arrived during the late administration. "If," says the *Débats*, "Sir Robert Peel had not applied the knife deep into the wound, Great Britain would have advanced with rapid strides to a national bankruptcy." The same paper contradicts the statement, published in several journals, of the British government being about to increase its navy. "The measure at present in progress," says the *Débats*, "is merely a simple measure of administration, the Admiralty having determined, instead of keeping up an immense *materiel* of 100 ships of war in the seaports, many of which fell to pieces before they were required for service, that it would be more economical to maintain 30 sail of the line in a condition to be sent to sea when wanted."

The *National* states that at a cabinet council held on Tuesday, at which King Leopold was present, the projected commercial union between France and Belgium was discussed. "We have been informed," adds the *National*, "that the members of the council were not unanimous on the subject, the political men alone being in favour of the union, while the men of business, and we mean by that term not men who are acquainted with business, but those who are engaged in trade, opposed a strong resistance to the measure."

The *Commerce* states that the committee appointed by the Minister of Marine to examine the question of the gum trade at Senegal had concluded their labours, and recommended the abolition of the monopoly, and that a free trade should be established. The report is to be published in a few days.

The question of the right of search is still treated in the opposition papers as one that involves the permanency of the present administration, and as the principal means by which to render the Minister for Foreign Affairs unpopular. "It is a fact," says the *Commerce*, "that whenever M. Guizot wishes to sacrifice any French interest, he is sure to obtain the assistance of the entire English press; but whenever he endeavours to strengthen his ministerial existence by obtaining better terms from the English government, he is answered as the *Times* answers him in their last number. The *Times*, which is the leading conservative journal, gives Sir Robert Peel to understand that he ought to follow Lord Palmerston's example, and avoid making the least concession to the anti-British party in France. As to M. Guizot, the *Times* believes that he wishes to obtain a modification of the treaty on the right of search. The *Times* acknowledges that such is M. Guizot's desire, but that is all the English conservatives will do for him."

#### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid state that the anniversary of the crushing of the Christina insurrection passed off without any incident. The safeguard of the palace had been exclusively confided to the national guard, and the Queen, her sister, the Regent, the ministers, and the civil and military authorities, assisted at a solemn *Te Deum*, chanted in the royal chapel. It was observed that the Regent had on no former occasion displayed so much state. On the 10th, Queen Isabella II. would have completed her 12th year. The Guardian had decided that no levee should be held by her Majesty on that day, but had permitted the palace to be illuminated in the evening. It was said that General Maroto intended shortly to emigrate to America. The *Patriota* announces that the government had resolved to exterminate the banditti who infested the provinces of Toledo and La Mancha, and to intrust that task to a brigadier well known for his intelligence and activity, meaning, no doubt, Zurbano.

#### PORTUGAL.

We have received Lisbon news to the 10th inst., brought by the

Montrose steamer. In the absence of the Cortes there was little of interest going on at Lisbon. Intrigues against the government as lately constituted; difficulties in raising money, unless at exorbitant interest; the tariff question still unsettled, and apparently likely to continue so for some time; speculations as to the future fate of the ministry when the Chambers meet again. New elections are ordered for twenty deputies to supply the vacancies caused by the double returns. The rural police force, organised by the law of 1838, had been suppressed, as expensive and unnecessary, and the regular troops ordered to perform their duties in the different districts. A saving of about 100 contos of reis per annum would result from this change. The customs of Lisbon and Oporto and the *sete casas*, or tax on produce consumed in Lisbon, had yielded altogether 553 contos of reis, during the month of September, which is about half the monthly revenue of Portugal. The statement of the Portuguese merchantman having been wrecked off the coast turns out to be unfounded. The great fair at Campo Grande had begun, and would last for a fortnight.

## AMERICA.

The Great Western arrived on Thursday. She left New York on the afternoon of the 29th of September, and brings papers to that date. Lord Morpeth is a passenger by her, and appeared to be in excellent health, and is, we understand, highly gratified by his visit to the United States.

The contest for the presidency was already beginning to excite the public mind. Mr Clay was spoken of by the whig party, and has published a letter, which, referring to a former one written by him, expresses a wish to continue in retirement; but which, as a whole, may be said to give a qualified assent to his being put in nomination. The opposition party is said to be divided between the merits of Mr Van Buren and Mr Tyler. The Ashburton treaty appears to have given considerable satisfaction, but beyond this there is no news of importance from the United States.

Some of the journals contain rumours that the President has prepared, or is preparing, some great financial scheme for settling all the difficulties which now environ the government, which scheme, it is said, will be submitted to Congress in December. The *Times*, however, treats the matter as entirely destitute of foundation in fact.

Advices have been received *via* New Orleans, that a letter, dated Laguna, 9th of September, stated that the town was in possession of 1,300 of Santa Anna's troops. A part of the Yucatan navy lying at the time in the port of Laguna, consisting of a brig and two schooners, had capitulated with the town, without resistance. The troops made prisoners at Laguna, about 200 in number, were taken by the Tobaxquine to Campeachy. The Tobaxquine is an American brig arrived at New Orleans, and had been employed as a transport to convey troops from Vera Cruz for the invasion of Yucatan. The Mexican force at Laguna was comprised of one steamer, a brig, schooner, and four transports, which were joined in a few days after the capitulation by the iron steamer, Guadalupe, recently built in England.

In consequence of the state of parties in the Canadian House of Assembly, Sir Charles Bagot has found it necessary to ask for the assistance of Mr Lafontaine and Mr Girouard, as members of his council, and also to offer places to others of his former political opponents. Mr Lafontaine and Mr Girouard had both taken part in the late insurrection, and rewards to a large amount were offered by Lord Seaton for their apprehension.

Intelligence one day later has since arrived by the Acadia. The papers received by her do not contain any news of interest, except a long speech delivered by Mr Webster, secretary of state for foreign affairs, before the citizens of Boston, which is described as an able exposition of that statesman's opinions upon almost every topic of American politics.

## TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 28th ult. has arrived. It is stated that the British consul-general in Servia had deemed it expedient to quit that country and to proceed to Constantinople, to report upon the state of affairs to Sir S. Canning. The *Chronicle* says—“This step was not undertaken until after the Consul-general accredited to Prince Milosch's government had signed a protest against the acts of the provisional government, and had struck their flags. The general opinion at Constantinople was, that this question was pregnant with complications that must entail a new system of organisation under the guarantee and protection of the great powers, and not under the exclusive protection of Russia.” M. de Boutinief suddenly arrived at Buyukdere upon the evening of the 26th September. His return created a profound sensation among the diplomatic corps. It was totally unexpected, even by the Russian *charge d'affaires*, M. de Titof. It is connected with the Servian question, and it is supposed that Austria, France, and Prussia, will follow the example of Russia, and forthwith despatch ministers and ambassadors to discuss and watch over this question. The Syrian negotiation has met with a final and unfavourable solution. The Porte addressed a note to the representatives of the Five Powers, upon the evening of the 26th ult., in which it confirms the maintenance of the *statu quo* in Syria, and declines to make any other concession than the removal of the Albanian troops, whose presence in the Lebanon is declared to have been no longer necessary. M. de Boutinief had no sooner reached Buyukdere than he was waited upon by the first Dragoman of the Porte, with whom he at once entered upon the objects of his mission. His Excellency at the same time made communications to the representatives of the four great powers upon the same subject, and appears to have taken measures to tranquillise both them and the Porte as to the intentions of the Russian cabinet in regard to Servia.

## INDIA.

The *Standard* of Friday last has the following extract from a letter from a Major Messiter, which has just been received in this country.

“Bombay, August 27, 1842.

“The Colonel is going away in command of a brigade. I therefore fall into the command of the regiment. We take the field immediately. Most disastrous news [have] arrived [from] the interior. The 41st cut to pieces.”

[A reference to some private affairs follows.]

“Yours, &c.

“JOHN MESSITER.”

The *Standard* in an article on the subject says there is no doubt of the authenticity of the letter; but there are very great doubts as to

the correctness of the information it contains. The major, it appears, had but just arrived, and is supposed to have been misled by false reports. The *Standard* of Saturday announces that despatches from Bombay, bearing date one day later than Major Messiter's letter, have been received at the office of the Board of Control, and that these despatches do not make the slightest allusion to the gloomy report referred to. They infer, therefore, that there is sufficient reason to conclude that Major Messiter had been imposed upon, and to dismiss all apprehensions excited by his letter.

Her Majesty, who continues in excellent health at Windsor, is shortly expected to pay a visit to Brighton. With reference to the Queen's expected visit to Ireland, the *Dublin Evening Post* says—“It is now stated that the latter end of July is the period fixed for this auspicious event. In addition to the reception which awaits her Majesty and her royal consort at the viceregal lodge, in the Phoenix park, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Powerscourt, the Earl of Kenmare, Marquis of Sligo, the Marquis of Downshire, and the Marquis of Abercorn, are prepared to entertain the illustrious visitors.”

A meeting of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt was held yesterday afternoon at the Treasury. Lord Langdale (the master of the rolls), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Deputy Governor, were the commissioners present. Mr Higham, secretary and controller-general, also attended.

The business interviews between the Postmaster-general and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have of late been very frequent. We trust this is not a symptom of any change for the worse in this department.

It is strongly surmised that, previously to the meeting of parliament, Lord Stanley will be pitchforked into the house of Peers. The extreme age of the Duke of Wellington renders him obviously incapable of the constant attendance, and active participation in the debates which the ministerial leadership imposes on him; if, indeed, his official duties as commander-in-chief of the army did not render such a participation both impossible and improper. Lord Wharncliffe is found incompetent, from want of the necessary tact; and one more ready of speech, and more conversant with the general business of the government, is deemed necessary.—*Globe*.

The King of Hanover has not entirely recovered from the illness which seized him at Dusseldorf, but still feels himself very weak. Those about him are not without uneasiness on his account.

An account showing the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the bank of England, from the 16th day of July, to the 8th day of Oct., 1842, both inclusive, published in pursuance of the act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 98:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£20,004,000	Securities	£22,573,000
Deposits	9,368,000	Bullion	9,633,000
		£29,372,000	£32,206,000

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 19.

## COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

On Monday evening an open meeting of the council was held in the large room of the Mechanics' institution, Birmingham, for the general transaction of business. Joseph Sturge, Esq. having taken the chair, proceeded to give a very interesting account of his late visit to the North, and in doing so observed, that the encouragement that he and his friends received in every town they had visited far surpassed their sanguine expectations. The middle classes were daily becoming more and more impressed with the conviction of the injustice of withholding the political rights of the people, and they were also beginning to feel very acutely the evil effects of class legislation.

After giving details of his visit to several places, an account of which we gave in our last, Mr Sturge proceeded to state that they had a very large meeting at Sunderland, where a person came forward, and in a very courteous manner asked him for an explanation of a circumstance which he, Mr Sturge, had been informed was noticed in the *Northern Star*, but which he had not seen. He referred to the word, “No,” an answer which he had sent in reply to an application for a subscription to defend George White. He gave an explanation, which was satisfactory. The facts were these; at the last general meeting of the council, held in that room, a deputation waited on him from persons professing to be friends of George White, and knowing that there were other persons in the neighbourhood who might stand in need of assistance, that they could not with propriety engage the attention of the council with the matter, and that each member of the council might be separately applied to, he refused then to entertain the application. The parties, however, would not be content with a verbal answer, and pressed him for a written one; and just as he was commencing business, he wrote “No” on a slip of paper, and sent it to them. In all probability, if he had had more time, and under other circumstances, he should not have written so short. The meeting at Glasgow was, indeed, highly important. The committee there, who had the management of the banquet, resolved that no intoxicating drinks should be used, and the resolution was rigidly carried out. It was a most important and imposing meeting. The utmost order and regularity prevailed, and the enthusiasm displayed was calculated to cheer them on in the work they had undertaken. They had also a very excellent meeting in Dr Ritchie's chapel at Edinburgh. Indeed, on the whole, they had great cause for rejoicing, having met much to encourage, and very little to damp them.

Mr John Collins next addressed the meeting. He said, that to give them a detailed account of all the proceedings at the various places which he had visited, would detain them too long. He could, however, say that the reception he met with was most encouraging, and he had no doubt the cause was rapidly progressing. In every town in Scotland he had visited, he found the people alive to the importance of the subject of complete suffrage.

Mr Albright next addressed the meeting, and gave very flattering accounts of the movement.

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat is small; of foreign, moderate. Prices are stationary, but the market is dull.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have given insertion to as many letters on the subject of ordination as our limits will admit of. Those we have omitted must be regarded as declined.

"W. J. S." The defence of missions may be safely left to the history of their results.

"A Friend to the Press." We have under anxious consideration the feasibility of enlarging the *Nonconformist* at the beginning of next year.

"U." Perhaps he will transmit us the first article of the proposed series.

"B. Philp." Agreeable.

"The Northern Lights" next week, if possible.

"Thomas Price." We have given insertion to all that we have room for.

"J. O. Murray" declined for want of room.

"A Reader of the Noncon." declined for the same reason.

"Hibernia" must stand over for the present week.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 8 lines	5s. 0d.	For 16 lines	7 0	For 24 lines	9 0
10.....	5 6	18.....	7 6	26.....	9 6
12.....	6 0	20.....	8 0	28.....	10 0
14.....	6 6	22.....	8 6	Every additional 2 lines,	6d.

\*\* Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1842.

## SUMMARY.

ANOTHER week of absolute dearth. If the present dead season continues much longer, we shall have to invent summaries and spin leading articles out of the raw material of our own fancy. Lord Abinger does his best, by the delivery of outrageous charges, to rouse public attention, ambitious, seemingly, of doing his best, like the man who set fire to the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, to make himself talked about, in whatever strain. Another member of the peerage has figured most disgracefully this week, in a case of scandalous immorality and heartless cruelty; just, we suppose, to show how safely British interests may be confided to the hands of men who violate without remorse every dictate of honour, every principle of humanity, and every law of religion. We allude to Lord Frankfort, whose public prosecution of Alice Lowe, the woman whom he had taken, to use the slang term of aristocratic circles, "under his protection," for retaining, after he had cast her off, the jewels with which he had suborned her innocence, has put another nail into the coffin of oligarchical rule.

A curious case will be found in our columns, of the reckless zeal with which the magisterial understrappers of Sir James Graham are carrying into effect his reported determination to crush every effort for political reform. We have no doubt that the Home Secretary is casting furtive and longing glances at the Complete Suffrage Union, in the hope of pouncing upon the smallest indiscretion of which its members may be guilty, with the view of putting down the peaceful and moral agitation, which he dreads far more than physical violence. We trust, therefore, that the friends of that movement will redouble their vigilance, lest they should overstep the bounds of wholesome caution. We have authorities now who are ready enough to strain the forms of the constitution to meet their wishes, and who have upon the judgment-seat one subservient tool, at least, anxious to give effect to their most sinister designs. Firmness, tempered with discretion, is the attitude which best becomes, at this moment, the friends of the people—firmness, which is not to be intimidated by the scowling brow of power—discretion, which may restrain indignation within legitimate bounds.

The special commissions have terminated, and the various punishments inflicted upon those who have been found guilty of riot and insubordination, are somewhat milder than we had reason to anticipate. The law has now been vindicated, and it remains to be seen whether justice is to be done to an oppressed and indigent people. Whether it be that the interests at home which stand in the way of a conciliatory and lenient policy are more sturdy and important than those existing elsewhere; it so happens that the best deeds of our present government relate to foreign or colonial affairs. In Canada, Sir Charles Bagot has appointed Lafontaine, whom the whigs designated as a rebel and a traitor, to the office of attorney-general; thus conceding to the extreme radical party a triumph which will probably be productive of the most important results. The aristocratic hireling press of this country is, of course, indignant at this surrender of what they call "British interests," that is, of the interests of that large party, who live and fatten upon the misgovernment of our colonial possessions—who have hitherto regarded office as their own exclusive pasture ground, and who have been content to purchase lucrative employment at the expense of all liberal and salutary policy. The reign of this class is, happily, in the extremities of our great empire, coming to a close; and the termination of their ascendancy may be regarded as the knell of doom to the monopolists nearer home.

## A SINKING STATE.

THE revenue tables for the year and the quarter ending October 10th, 1842, referred to in our last, suggest matter for melancholy speculation. That the extreme limits of taxation have been past, is in itself of minor importance. A chancellor of the exchequer may regard the simple fact of a deficiency worthy of exclusive consideration. Not so, however, men charged with no official responsibility, and capable of deducing from given premises a rational conclusion. They will see, in the decrease of the quarter's returns, the symptom of deep-seated national distress. They will cast in their minds the horoscope of Britain's future destiny, and they will be more effectually warned by these noiseless but impressive monitors of coming

misfortune, than by the loudest dins of popular clamour or aimless insurrection.

It may not be amiss to take a rapid glance at our liabilities and our resources, under what is termed conservative government. Retrenchment is scouted by the whole aristocratic press, as absolutely impracticable—a pleasant fiction for fancy to dwell upon, but one which the urgent realities of a wide-awake world will not suffer to become fact. Our ordinary expenses of administration will continue undiminished—the public debt contracted by a former generation, in the prosecution of an odious war, will not cease to burden the energies of the people of this empire. The habits of our aristocratic legislators are becoming more and more expensive; their families, of course, increasingly numerous; and the numbers of state idlers, quartered under one pretence or another upon the national resources, is growing beyond calculation. We have on hand two wars, the cost of which, in treasure and in blood, cannot be estimated until their conclusion. We have at home a discontented population, whom distress goads into such impatience as to render necessary military and police precautions, and to entail expenses of prosecution and punishment; the full pecuniary demand for which will contribute greatly to swell the amount of taxation. As employment falls off, poor rates rise in amount; and the larger sum required by the necessities of the indigent, must be paid by the proportionately narrowing circle of those possessed of comfort. Probably there is not a single branch of expenditure, local or national, to which we can look with the smallest hope, that during the ensuing financial year it will exhibit an improved and cheering aspect.

The resources with which we shall have to meet these fearfully augmenting liabilities are in no flattering state. The increase of customs upon the last quarter was rather of a nominal than a real character—a flood rather than a rising tide—an adventitious and temporary, in the place of a permanent good. The excise duties are failing, and that in a ratio appallingly progressive. The stamps and taxes show the same tendency downward, and the severest application of the income-tax screw will not crush out of the people more money, but will obtain about the same amount as before, by a far more tyrannous mode of operation. Meanwhile, all our social and commercial prospects are dark and lowering. Our domestic markets are sinking into sheer inanity. Russia, Germany, America, Portugal, France, Belgium, and we fear to this catalogue must soon be added Brazil, have one after another framed prohibitory tariffs, with the avowed object of humbling our manufacturing superiority. What is the end of these things to be? What can it be? Men talk of the dangers of revolution, and of the peril to which property would be exposed by confiding to the people the power of self-government. Strange that they do not see a revolution in embryo here! Most strange that this nearing prospect of national bankruptcy does not affright them for property far more than all the prejudices against the extension of liberty, which a proud aristocracy and a subservient clergy have zealously instilled into their minds!

The revenue tables just published appear to us to indicate, more unerringly than any other sign of the times, the approaching downfall of exclusive rule. The legislating few are becoming far too expensive for the governed many; and those expenses are of such a character—are so interwoven with the present oligarchical system—spring so naturally and necessarily out of the wants and habits of the whole class, that they must progressively increase until public credit gives way. But credit once gone, the power of the aristocracy is gone for ever; and just in the proportion in which it is manifestly and palpably in danger, just in the same proportion will the public mind become, not merely reconciled to, but desirous of, an extensive constitutional change. The condition of the country under the pressure of aristocratic government has become so bad, as to admit of no essential palliation. All the attempts made to intimidate the middle classes into acquiescence with things as they are, serve only to aggravate the evils to be endured, by lessening the easy working of the executive, whilst it adds enormously to its cost. On the other hand every partial recognition of sound principles, resorted to only in cases of extreme urgency, rends the existing fabric to its foundation; and hastens the approach of that day, when the antique and venerable, but ill-adapted edifice of British government will tumble into the dust, and become a shapeless mass of ruins.

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

ONE of the most painful facts in contemporaneous history is the deep and settled hostility which France entertains towards England. Not merely is this hostility displayed by one portion of the French people, or by one party of French politicians, but all are alike imbued with it. The whole French press, legitimist, *juste milieu*, and republican, teems with constant attacks upon the English people, and constant incitements to a war, either of arms or of diplomacy, against English interests. There is no absurdity too gross to be eagerly chronicled in France, if it have the slightest tendency to depreciate this country; and every incident by sea and land, at the Tuilleries and Saint James's, on the Atlantic or the Mediterranean, is distilled in the alembic of French prejudices, and produced to the most sensitive people in the world, as an infallible evidence of our insolent, domineering, and aggressive spirit.

A week has not elapsed since the *National*, one of the ablest Paris newspapers, boastingly declared "Yes! we do excite our readers to hate the English government; we excite this hatred spontaneously—wilfully, we had almost said coolly, if it were possible to be cool after so many insults." We may safely assert that the hatred of France to England is not, and will not be, reciproca-



ted by England to France. The wretched and ignorant antipathies which once held sway whenever the name of France was mentioned, have now scarcely a resting-place in English society. Perhaps among the least enlightened of the community—the rural clergy and small landed gentry, these antipathies are still current, just as our grandmothers linger with affection upon the hoarded guineas and seven-shilling pieces of their youth, long since superseded by a more convenient coinage. But the middle and working classes, who give life and permanence to public opinion—who emphatically compose the people of England, exhibit not the faintest traces of that anti-Gallic mania, which fifty years ago plunged us into debt and war. Whether too much absorbed in the vital questions affecting their own condition, or too cosmopolitan to forget that the brotherhood of the human race is not determined by geographical divisions, the French nation may yet depend that the inhabitants of these islands cherish towards them no antiquated animosities, and are strangely concerned at the bad feeling which they take so much pains to keep alive.

But it is not sufficient that we are concerned at the melancholy fact. It is our duty to inquire as to its origin, and to examine if we stand clear in this matter. For it is neither in harmony with the suggestions of reason, nor with the laws of nature, that there should exist such a feeling as we have described in a great nation like France, without grave and serious cause. And if arraigned at the bar of truth, we fear it must be acknowledged that England has sinned heavily against the liberties and happiness of France. It was England who, in 1792, when the despots of Europe began their infamous crusade of kings against nations, instigated, subsidised, and led the unholy war, which was to crush the rising liberty of France, and restore the odious rule of the Bourbons. The part we then played was persisted in with bigoted obstinacy until Europe was involved in a long and fearful struggle, which not only sacrificed millions of lives, and retarded the progress of civilisation, but in the course of which the French capital was twice invested with foreign troops, and a wound inflicted upon the pride of that nation, from which her continued warlike ebullitions are an unerring symptom that she has not yet recovered. The English people have well nigh forgotten that period, and its insane rivalries; but we must not be surprised, above all we should abstain even from verbal retaliation, if in the bosom of France the memory of the past still rankles; if still

"hæret lateri lethalis arundo."

Taking this view of our relation to France, it would be our duty, while yielding nothing calculated to derogate from our true dignity, to treat her with consideration, forbearance, and respect. Not so, however, thought Lord Palmerston. That active but shallow statesman, in order to bring about the interference of the great European powers between Mehemet Ali and the Sublime Porte, did all that lay in his power to revive, in their full force, by-gone antipathies. An epigrammatic flippancy, worthy of the *Globe* newspaper, marked his correspondence with the French government; and when he finally separated from France, whatever else might plead his justification, his manner, at least, was open to strong censure. And what were and are the fruits of this policy? A commercial treaty, the details of which had been arranged by special negotiation, and which promised moral and material advantages to both countries, was immediately broken off. A new treaty, extending the right of search, deemed necessary to the prevention of the slave traffic, M. Guizot dare not ratify; and the old treaties, now in operation, are little likely to be renewed, even if they be not summarily set aside. Of course we do not say that France is blameless in these transactions. Far from it. But in condemning the conduct into which her irritability has led her, we cannot forget how fatally, for Europe and ourselves, we contributed to kindle that irritability; and how mindful we should be of allowing such reckless diplomats as Lord Palmerston to add fuel to the flame.

Making these admissions fully and frankly; not afraid of owning our faults—sincerely lamenting the crimes into which we were driven by the obstinacy of George the Third and the ambition of Pitt—we will yet fervently trust that the efforts of such writers as the editor of the *National*, will encounter a firm resistance from the good sense and sterling qualities of the French nation. Five-and-twenty years of peace cannot have passed away in vain. In the heart of France there surely slumber some nobler desires than any that can be gratified by the barbarous triumphs of war. Outwardly they may not have been manifested, but we have faith that their inward workings are strong and abiding. The hopes of freedom and humanity are centred in the cordial union of France and England; there is not a despot in Europe but would rejoice to see that union broken.

"And shall barbarians see

The two fair sisters of civility  
Turn a fierce wrath against each other's breast?  
No! by our common hope and being, No!  
By the expanding might and bliss of peace,  
By the revealed fatuity of war,  
England and France shall not be foe to foe!"

May the pure and lofty sentiment of these lines ultimately find an equal response in the bosom of both countries.

#### LEGAL OPPRESSION.

A REMARKABLE instance of the injustice which the silent operation of the law inflicts upon individuals has recently been made public. Mr Dufrene, a prisoner in the Queen's Bench, has issued a circular, in which he states that from 1812 down to the present time he has been imprisoned under a disputed commission of bankruptcy. Thrice was his case argued before Lord Eldon, and thrice did that bad judge abstain from giving a decision. Not the only wrong, we apprehend, which has made his name a byword and

reproach amongst men. Once the matter was on the point of being decided by Lord Brougham, when he was compelled to resign his seals. Since then the friends of this unfortunate man have been removed by death, or wearied by repeated failure; and now, after thirty years' incarceration, for no crime or offence of any description, as he alleges, he appeals to the bounty of the public for that support which his prison does not afford him, and which he no longer obtains from his friends.

But let us suppose that his allegation is not true. He declares that the whole question at issue in 1812 was, whether he did or did not owe the petitioning creditor the sum of 600*l.* He says he did not, and that the creditor was really indebted to him. The commissioners decided against him; he appealed, but the appeal was never settled. Let us suppose that this, being an *ex parte* statement, is too favourably coloured; let us even suppose (what there are no grounds for supposing) that he was guilty of fraud. And we would still ask any man of sense or feeling whether he ought to have suffered thirty years' deprivation of personal liberty? Is it not a punishment monstrously out of proportion? Mr Dufrene is by no means a solitary victim. There are numerous others in our debtors' prisons. And it has nearly come to this, that in many instances it would be much better for a man to commit burglary, or aggravated felony, not to mention manslaughter and misprision of treason, than to bring himself within the rule which enables a commissioner of bankrupts to remand him to prison.

It may be asked, if we would leave the honest creditor without protection against the dishonest debtor? We answer, by no means. We would give ample power to judges in bankruptcy to punish severely for fraud, or attempts at fraud, or refractory concealment of fraud. But the punishment should be clear, explicit, and well defined; and it should have some limit. The present system is the very reverse of this. Not only is the punishment vague, indefinite, and unlimited, but the dishonest debtor laughs at it; while the honest debtor is ruined. The one lives in ease and affluence within the range of his prison; the other is deprived of the only means by which he can redeem his credit—the exercise of his talents and industry. To recur, however, to the case before us. We have felt it our duty to give it that prominence which it appears to merit. We know nothing of Mr Dufrene but what is recorded in his printed statement; but, convinced that the press cannot be better employed than in stimulating inquiry into alleged cases of hardship and suffering, we commend him to the attention of those who delight in assisting the helpless and setting the prisoner free.

#### THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

We were not far wrong in our late estimate of the King of Prussia's liberality. An incident has just occurred in the course of his royal progress, which tends to fortify our former position, and proves beyond a doubt that, however mild the sway of the Prussian monarchy, its elements are essentially despotic. The students and authorities of the university of Königsberg presented an address to his Majesty, in which, besides the usual congratulatory topics, they ventured to remonstrate upon the appointment of Professor Häverneck (not Höverneck, as the *Times* has it), to the chair of theology. This appointment was made by the Prussian minister of instruction, and was mainly obnoxious to the university of Königsberg for the "evangelical" opinions of the professor. There were other causes of offence, but whether sufficient or not it is not our wish to decide. We merely direct attention to the reply of the King of Prussia. After informing the remonstrants that he concurred in opinion with the professor, and in the act of his minister, he went on to say that he was deeply offended with the university, and were it not for early recollections, he would have deposed every one of the professors who had been parties to the remonstrance! The arbitrary inclinations of the monarch could not be better exemplified. As it was with the city of Breslau, so it is with the university of Königsberg. Both have given offence in presuming most respectfully to question the propriety of a ministerial act. Both have learned that their Monarch will not tolerate even so simple an exercise of freedom of opinion. If he is disposed to be liberal, they must be thankful; if disposed to be arbitrary, they must be silent. The King of Prussia may deserve the praises of his contemporaries for some of his acts, but this is one which ought not to escape censure.

#### CANADA.

The news from Canada has startled the tory journals from their pro-  
prietor. They utter conditional rebukes of Sir C. Bagot's policy, which they evidently fear will be confirmed by the home government. And it must be so if the home government desire to retain our North American colonies. Too long has the British party (so styled, but thoroughly anti-national in its bearing), ruled the councils of our Canadian government. Lord Durham, in his masterly report, foresaw that an end must be put to their rule, or an end would come of our dominion. Lord Sydenham, true to the vacillation of whiggery, did nothing to effectuate this, and it has been left for a conservative governor to enter upon a more decided policy. That policy is stamped with the plainest features of justice. The representatives of the French population in Lower Canada, who have hitherto been treated much as the Irish were during the worst days of toryism, and the leader of the reform party of Upper Canada, which two divisions form the great majority of the population, have been called to high and responsible stations in the government of the United Provinces, and at the same time the representative of British intolerance has been compelled to retire. This is a most conciliatory step long ago recommended by Lord Durham, and if we may venture to prophecy, is sure to be the forerunner of sound and healing measures of internal improvement. What is particularly irksome to the British party is the fact that two of the gentlemen thus selected, Messrs. Lafontaine and Girouard, were more or less compromised during the Canadian revolt. But those gentlemen evidently enjoy the confidence of their countrymen; it is therefore but rational and just that they should share that power by which the happiness of their countrymen is marred or promoted.

## DOMESTIC.

## METROPOLITAN.

On Thursday a court of Common Council was held for the dispatch of business. A discussion was raised on the proposal that £3,000 should be granted for the repairs of the Mansion house; many objecting to the sum as too large. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next sitting of the court. One of the standing orders of the court, to the effect that no person who had not enjoyed the freedom of the city for two years was eligible to fill any office in the gift of the Council, was rescinded; and in its place the simple freedom of the city entitled an individual to the benefit. A report was read relative to the settlement of the accounts of the contractor for the performance of works at Blackfriars bridge.

**SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—The door-keeper of St Paul's cathedral was brought up on Friday last before Alderman Johnson, charged with an assault. A gentleman had the folly to imagine that he could get into St Paul's cathedral without paying, and upon finding his mistake, angry words ensued between him and the ecclesiastical janitor. Something was said about the "public newspapers," and "do you take me for a pickpocket?" but Alderman Johnson, elegantly remarking that the gentleman had not received "a bloody nose or a black eye," dismissed the charge. Treating Alderman Johnson and his vulgarity with the contempt he deserves, let us ask whether it is decent, decorous, or honest, that the public should be compelled to pay a fee, however trifling, before they can enter a public building? St Paul's and Westminster abbey are, to all intents and purposes, public buildings. Setting aside their religious character, they are legitimate objects of public curiosity, as in them are enshrined the monuments of England's illustrious dead. On the continent there is not a Roman catholic cathedral to which the public has not the freest access; whereas in this country similar buildings are, like the London tavern, only open to those who can afford the luxury. The practice has frequently been exposed, frequently protested against; but the management of these buildings is in the hands of the Anglican clergy, and wherever they rule, there rules an exclusive and mercenary spirit. It is possible, that as regards the gratuitous opening of our cathedrals, they will be obliged eventually to yield; but what a comment upon the meanness of state priesthood, is the fact, that they have hitherto closed them against all, save the wealthy.

The employés at the mint have been daily at work in striking the new coinage, both in gold and silver, in order to meet the demand made upon the Bank of England for bullion in the course of the payment of the October dividends, which commence on Thursday. The average quantity of specie struck at the mint since the light gold panic has been £3,000,000 per week. The bank has received no less a sum than £6,500,000 sterling in light sovereigns and half-sovereigns since the royal proclamation. In consequence of the demand for bullion, the new half-farthing coinage cannot be issued from the mint until the commencement of 1843.

The proprietors of the numerous linen-drapery and silk-mercery establishments in Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and Pimlico have come to the determination of closing their shops at eight o'clock in the evening, throughout the winter.

It is now definitely settled that, from and after Tuesday the 1st prox., the merchants of London shall assemble on post days on 'Change at an earlier hour. In place of beginning at half-past three, as has been the previous practice, business on 'Change from the above date will begin at three p. m. exactly, and finish at half-past four, instead of five p. m. This alteration has met with no opposition from any quarter. It is looked upon as a prelude to other changes, which, in accordance with the spirit of the times, show that much more may be done now, and better done too, than in the olden time, by bringing monetary transactions into a more early and condensed focus.—*Examiner.*

Two new piers are about to be erected at Kew, for the accommodation of the increased pleasure traffic on the river Thames. A third will be commenced in the spring at the Royal Terrace gardens, Gravesend, to be built entirely of iron, by order of the town commissioners.

In consequence of the numerous recent attempts at highway robberies and extortion from persons passing through the Green park, Hyde park, and the Regent's park, a double number of police constables have been placed in the various parks for the protection of the public, and the detection of a gang of offenders who are supposed to be lurking in those neighbourhoods.

That part of Leadenhall poultry market belonging to the corporation of the city of London, is now in the course of pulling down, preparatory to the erection of a more convenient building. The new building is to be built entirely of iron, having a concrete flooring; the roof will be lofty and light; the benches are to be re-arranged, so as to allow of greater advantages to the salesmen and poulterers, and also to the public who may visit that part of the poultry market.

The Lord Mayor and the navigation committee have come to the determination that Captain Fisher, R. N., the principal harbour master of the port of London, shall in May next commence the work of clearing away the wrecks of the Apollo and the Waterwitch, which were sunk in the Thames about five years ago. If Captain Fisher fail in lifting up the wrecks (and a great difficulty may occur in consequence of the decayed condition of the vessels), he is to proceed to remove them by explosion. Downes, the diver, has already surveyed the engine rooms.

On Wednesday afternoon an astounding explosion took place at the lower part of Hay hill, Berkeley square, which caused considerable alarm and apprehension to the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood, and which was found to proceed from a sewer there that has recently been opened, and to have originated in the following manner:—Two labourers working there descended into the sewer with a lighted candle, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of an old and long-disused sewer, which they had broken into. They had proceeded but a short distance, when it appears a quantity of foul air, mixed with gas, that had escaped from the street pipes ignited, and exploded with a report equal to the discharge of several pieces of

artillery; and at the same instant a column of flame blazed up the shafts of the sewer into the street, to the height of between twenty and thirty feet. On its subsiding every possible exertion was made to extricate the unfortunate men, which after a considerable, though unavoidable, lapse of time was effected. One of them was quite insensible, and both of them were in a dreadfully injured state. Their countenances were so blackened and disfigured that their features could not be recognised. They were immediately removed to St George's hospital.

A journeyman tanner, named Jessup, living in the vicinity of Bermondsey, was the perpetrator of a dreadful deed in the early part of last week. Being thrown out of work on Saturday, and destitution staring him in the face, his intellect became deranged; and in a fit of insanity he murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and instantly attempted to destroy himself in the same manner. The wretched man was instantly removed to Guy's hospital, where he lingered in great agony until Wednesday, when death terminated his sufferings. Both the man and his wife bore a very good character.

**DANGEROUS CONGREVE MATCHES.**—Too great care cannot be used in the selection of these matches, and which, according to a statement made by Mr Wakley at an inquest held a few days since, are very extensively the cause of mischief which is never made public. The composition into which the matches are dipped, after having been tipped with sulphur, is a mixture of phosphorus and chlorate of potash in gum acacia, the exact proportions of which are determined by the manufacturer, the manipulation requiring the utmost care and caution. There should be no excess of phosphorus, as when the explosion takes place, if there be not sufficient of the chlorate to furnish oxygen so as to convert the whole into phosphoric acid, a portion will remain in an uncombined state at the bottom of the box, or is liable to be thrown to a distance by the force of friction, in either case being likely to produce mischief. A few days since the window-curtains in the parlour of a public house, in London wall, were observed suddenly to break into a flame, which was ascertained to have been produced from a portion of phosphorus thrown off a congreve match by a person while lighting a pipe.

## PROVINCIAL.

## THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

**LIVERPOOL.**—On Tuesday five individuals who had been convicted of felony the preceding day, were brought up and sentenced to be transported for seven years; and four, for conspiracy and riot, received sentence of one year's imprisonment to hard labour. On the same day, about half-past three o'clock, the grand jury came into court with a true bill of enormous length, for conspiracy, against the chartist executive, consisting of Feargus O'Connor, Rev. William Hill, Rev. J. Scholefield, Bernard Macartney, Dr P. D. M'Douall, and others, amounting to the number of sixty. Mr Wilkins, on the part of Mr O'Connor, made an application that he (O'Connor) should be allowed to plead to the indictment by proxy, on account of ill-health, proved by affidavits presented to the court. This having been granted, Mr Wilkins, on the part of Mr O'Connor, pleaded not guilty and traversed till next assizes. Mr O'Connor's bail was also extended till the same period. Most of the others also traversed. Another person indicted for felony was then sentenced to seven years' transportation; and one for misdemeanour, one year's imprisonment with hard labour; and two were found guilty for riot at Salford. Eleven for rioting at Manchester were found guilty. Sentences varied from six to twelve months' imprisonment. John Turner pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of printing, at Manchester, a seditious placard, "The Address of the Executive Committee of the Chartist Association." Having expressed contrition for the offence he had committed, he was discharged, on his recognisance of £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

On Thursday, nearly twenty individuals, convicted of riot at Manchester, had sentence passed on them by Mr Baron Alderson. The severest punishment awarded was in the case of John Tear, the secretary of a trades' union, and who was convicted of twice leading a mob. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour. Four individuals were convicted before Mr Justice Creswell of riot and conspiracy near Oldham. Two were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; the other two, in consequence of previous good conduct, were allowed to enter into recognisances to appear when called for. Various other cases of minor importance were subsequently despatched, and these concluded the business of the Special commission, the interest of which was much diminished in consequence of the postponement of the most important trials. Of the persons convicted 5, were transported for fifteen years; 6 for seven years; 6 eighteen months' imprisonment; 1 fifteen months' imprisonment; for one year's imprisonment, 68; ten months' imprisonment, 1; nine months' imprisonments, 10; six months' imprisonment, 28; four months, 1; three months' imprisonment, 5; acquitted, 12; discharged upon recognisances, 28; traversed to next assizes, 28.

Of the prisoners who take their trials at Liverpool, there are only six who are described in the calendar as being able to read and write well; whilst 37 are unable either to read or write at all; and the rest of them are only able to do so very imperfectly. Their ages may be said to range from 11 to 101 years; a man named James Richardson, of the latter great age, having been committed for riot at the Liverpool Special commission.

**STAFFORD.**—The trial of Thomas Cooper, the Leicester chartist, began on Tuesday, before Sir Nicholas Tindal. He conducted his own defence, with the assistance of Mr Lee and Mr Yardley on points of law. He was indicted for riotously and unlawfully assembling, on the 15th of August, and for arson in demolishing the house of Mr Parker, at Stoke-upon-Trent. After a lengthened evidence on both sides, Cooper addressed the jury at considerable length, describing his previous life and conduct to show that he would be one of the last to countenance violence. He declared that he condemned the destruction of property; he had counseled the working-people to preserve the peace. He denied, with solemn adjurations, that he was in the streets on the night of the fire. He called witnesses to prove an *alibi*; and they deposed to his being in the George and Dragon from nine o'clock till midnight. One witness said, that while Cooper was at the George and Dragon some one came in and said that Forester's was all in flames; and Cooper said he was very sorry for it. On Thursday the case was closed with Cooper's acquittal. He declared

that his *alibi* was "as true as the gospel;" and thanked the judge and jury for the pains they had taken with his case; apologising to the chief justice for having interrupted him once or twice in the course of his summing up, in order to point out circumstances in his own favour. On the same day Elijah Simpson was found guilty of setting fire to Mr Parker's house, and sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation. Various prisoners were then tried before Mr Baron Parke for being concerned in the demolition of Lord Grenville's offices. They were all convicted, and the chief ringleaders sentenced to ten years' transportation. Sixteen individuals, among whom were eight women, were indicted for a riot at Dr Vale's house. Most of the prisoners obtained a great quantity of whisky, and a scene almost unparalleled ensued, the details of which appeared in the journals of the day. At the close of the business, Arthur O'Neill was brought up, and the bail, which had been refused by the magistrates at Dudley, having been accepted, the prisoner was discharged to appear at the next assizes. The prisoners convicted of riot at Dr Vale's house were then sentenced, having been previously recommended to mercy by the jury. Absalom Nixon was sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation, and the rest, the females included, to terms of imprisonment varying from eight to two months. Six persons charged with attacking the police office at Hanley were acquitted; but convicted of riot. On Friday the prisoners concerned in the demolition of the Rev. Mr Aitken's house were brought up and sentenced. Thomas Murray, Henry Howard, and William Ellis, were transported for twenty-one years; Clay, Cluncliffe, and Green, for ten years; and William Fearn six months' imprisonment, and hard labour. Several other cases of but little moment were disposed of in the course of the day, in several of which females were implicated, and all the prisoners were convicted. Three individuals, one of whom was Thomas Cooper, the Leicester chartist, were arraigned on a charge of conspiracy and sedition; and subsequently the latter was arraigned on another indictment for seditious language. He was allowed to traverse to next assizes. Various cases of riot at Burslem and other places, and one case of sedition, were tried before Mr Baron Parke. In the latter instance Joseph Coppes, the individual convicted, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Joseph Linney, the chartist, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for one offence, and fifteen months' for another, on Saturday. This was the last case in Mr Baron Parke's court.

**SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 17.**—The West India steamer Tay, arrived here on the 13th inst. Her dates were Mexico, 21st August, Tampier, 29th, Vera Cruz, 1st September, Havanna the 15th. The Tay brought home nearly 30 passengers, about 1,000,000 dollars, and a large quantity of cochineal. The Dee left Southampton for the West Indies on the 15th, with nearly 90 passengers. The Oriental, from Alexandria, was relieved from quarantine on the 15th, and arrived in Southampton water on the 16th. On the 16th, also, the Royal Tar arrived here from the Peninsula, with a number of passengers, and 30 head of Spanish oxen. An agent has been appointed by one of the directors of the Peninsular company in Vigo, to purchase horned cattle and send them to this country in the Peninsular boats. A great triumph has been achieved here by the liberal party, in electing, after a most violent contest in All Saint's church, a poor law guardian of their own choice. This triumph has been the result of a resolute determination of the liberals to defeat the tories in every encounter, and there can be no doubt from the feeling manifested here lately, that the tories will shortly be driven from every municipal and parliamentary office connected with the town. The majority in the town have determined to petition against the return of Messrs Mildmay and Hope, as soon as parliament meets.

New docks at Newport, Monmouthshire, which include, it is said, the largest lock in Europe or Asia, were opened on Tuesday, in the presence of 25,000 persons. The event was celebrated by a public dinner and rejoicings.

The working classes of Carlisle have for some time been purchasing and slaughtering sheep for their own use, and thus eat their mutton at a comparatively low price. The plan is rapidly extending to other parts.

We are happy to announce that the government has determined to establish a school of design in this town.—*Nottingham Journal*.

The *Nottingham Mercury* of Friday gives a deplorable account of the state of the workmen engaged in the hosiery and lace trades. Employment of every description, whether for males or females, is said to be extremely scarce, and the workmen, owing to their miserable wages, are fast sinking in the scale of society.

American pork is selling at fourpence a pound in Bradford.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—The Leeds market still continues in a very depressed state; very little business having been done during the last week. In Manchester prices are now as low as before the late transient improvement, and no prospect of a change for the better. At Halifax, Rochdale, Bradford, and Huddersfield, more business has been transacted, though prices have not advanced.

**THE INCOME TAX.**—A poser for Sir Robert Peel is threatened by the heads of a large wholesale firm at Gainsborough. If their return of their annual income is not accepted, they intend to submit their books for the Premier's inspection. A moderate sized vessel will be required to transport them to London; and it is said that the term for the continuance of the income tax would expire before a proper estimate could be made from them.—*Stamford Mercury*.

**HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.**—The Town Council of Liverpool has lately, in the most praiseworthy manner, instituted an inquiry into the condition of the poor of that town. It is proposed to erect baths for the accommodation of the poor, and to establish public walks and places of recreation for the public, at an expense of £100,000.

The following paragraph has found its way into several provincial papers:—"Dr Wilson, a professor of the hydropathic system, is now at Great Malvern, where he has opened a house for the reception of patients; and from the extraordinary success attending his mode of treatment, the other medical men in the neighbourhood are not a little annoyed at his location amongst them. The patient is not only required to take cold water internally, but is absolutely wrapped in wet sheets at night, and walks about enveloped in garments soaked with cold water by day. The doctor boards and lodges his customers in the

more serious cases, feeding them with good plain food, but confining them, as far as liquid goes, to "cold without," exacting at the same time great exercise upon the hills. It appears to be an admirable system for the chest, for it is asserted that the doctor is realising not less than £3,000 a week by his fees.

**IMPORTANT APPLICATION OF MESMERISM.**—The efficacy of this agent in important surgical operations has at last been tested in a case of amputation of the leg, performed last Saturday week, by Mr Ward, surgeon, Ollerton, near Worksop, and with the most successful result. The patient, a man, had previously been mesmerised by a gentleman from York, of high standing in the legal profession, whose humanity on this occasion entitles him to the highest credit, and he succeeded in rendering him perfectly insensible to the pain of perhaps one of the severest operations to which mankind can be subjected. On being questioned afterwards, he stated that all the sensation he had, was an indistinct recollection of having heard a crash, but he had felt no pain or inconvenience. He was mesmerised, and kept in a state of somnolence during the night, and when roused next morning seemed quite refreshed and going on well. At the first dressing he was again mesmerised, and was perfectly unconscious during the course of it, and by the last accounts was going on very favourably. The case has naturally excited great interest in that part of the country, as it has opened up quite a new era in the medical profession.—*Sheffield Iris*.

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE.**—On Thursday week Mr Payne, surgeon, of Andover, Hants; assisted by Mr Mayo of Winchester, Mr Latham of Andover, and Mr Perry, house-surgeon of St Bartholomew's hospital, removed the forearm of a young woman for a disease of the hand and wrist that had existed four or five years, brought on by a most extensive and severe burn nearly eleven years since. The diseased mass, on removal, weighed 6lbs, and measured 24 inches in circumference, being larger than an ordinary sized person's head. The patient bore the operation with surprising fortitude, and at present there is every hope of a favourable result, as the poor creature is doing remarkably well. From the extraordinary size and rarity of the disease, Mr Payne has presented it to the museum of St Bartholomew's hospital.

**PREVALENCE OF FEVER.**—We are sorry to announce that fever, though not of a malignant or infectious character, is very rife in Stockport. It is not confined to those localities most inhabited by the Irish, or the lower class of labouring poor, but is very general throughout the better conditioned operatives. It is induced, we believe, through the great privations sustained by the pressure of the times, and of the late turn-out, which, combined with the greater coldness of the weather within the last week, has affected their enfeebled constitutions.—*Macclesfield Chronicle*.

At the annual meeting of the Bradford Reform club, the following were the prices at which the different old newspapers sold per copy:—*The Times*, 2d.; *Morning Advertiser*, 1d.; *Globe*, 1d.; *Sun*, (second edition) 1d.; *Spectator*, 2d.; *Examiner*, 2d.; *NONCONFORMIST*, 3d.; second copy, 3d.; *Bradford Observer* (first edition), 2d.; second edition 2d.; *Bradford Herald*, 1d.; *Dublin Weekly Register*, 1d.; *Leeds Intelligencer*, 1d.; *Northern Star*, 1d.; *Weekly Dispatch*, 3d.; *Scottish Reformer's Gazette* (this paper was sold only to the end of the year), 1d.; *Manchester Guardian* (published twice a week), 1d.; each paper; *Liverpool Albion*, 1d.; *Leeds Times*, 2d.; *York Courant*, 1d.

On Tuesday week, Mr Brenton, the governor of the Stafford gaol, received information that a conspiracy had been entered into by the prisoners in the gaol to effect their escape. He accordingly instituted an inquiry, and found that it had been agreed upon by a large party of the most desperate characters in the prison, that on a given day they were to seize upon the turnkey, and after securing him, take possession of a room in which there is a quantity of arms, and if necessary fight their way out of the gaol. The plot, it would appear, was very fortunately discovered; for the arrangements were so far complete for the attack that little doubt is entertained, that if it had been made, it would either have been effectual, or could only be repulsed with a great sacrifice of life by the infantry who are on duty in the prison. To prevent the possibility of such an attempt every necessary precaution has been taken. The doors have been strengthened, and additional guards placed upon the prison.

Last week a fire was discovered in a room in the new workhouse, Nottingham, which had been kindled in four different places. By the strenuous exertions of the inmates, who behaved in a most praiseworthy manner, it was subdued before much damage was done. The alarm was given by a pauper named Russell; and as the place had evidently been fired by an incendiary, several suspicious circumstances caused the apprehension of Russell, who was taken before the magistrates, and is now in custody. The visiting guardians state that Russell had for some time past expressed himself very much discontented with the arrangements of the workhouse.

**THE LATE MURDER AT STANLEY, IN DERBYSHIRE.**—In addition to the two men, Bonsell and Bland, now confined in Derby gaol, charged with the murder of Miss Goddard, a maiden lady, under circumstances of great atrocity, and with almost murdering her sister (some notice of which appeared in our last), Holmes the sweep, an accessory to the deed has been captured. All the three have made confessions, criminating each other in the horrible crime. The prisoners have been finally examined and committed.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.**—At Warrington, on Wednesday, Joseph Hall, a young man who served his apprenticeship to Mr George Preston, chemist and druggist in that town, underwent an examination before Mr William Hall, at the sessions room, on suspicion of stealing five thousand dollar notes, of the republic of Texas, the property of a gentlemen living at St John's, New Brunswick. It appears that the prisoner had, about four years since, married Mr Preston's daughter. He was supposed to be doing well in the world, when, all of a sudden, he left his wife, and nothing was heard of him by a large body of his creditors until he arrived in the United States of America. He obtained a situation at New York, but subsequently lost it; and his letters home were afterwards dated from Albany and St John's, New Brunswick. When at the latter place, he wrote to his wife stating his intention of returning home, to enjoy the fruits of 5,000 dollars he had amassed. Before his return, information had been received of the

robbery at New Brunswick, at the Mansion house, London, and a person sent down to endeavour to discover the offender. The attempt was, at the time, fruitless, until on Monday last Mr Jones, the deputy constable of Warrington, in whose hands the case was left, acquired information by which he traced the prisoner to a cottage in Lovely lane, and on Tuesday morning apprehended him. On the dressing table in the bed-room, Mr Jones found a pocket-book, containing several gold and silver American coins, a new gold watch of English manufacture, and concealed in the chimney of an adjoining room, a paper parcel, in which were rolled up notes to the amount of upwards of 5,000 dollars. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

**TOTAL WRECK OF A FIRST-CLASS STEAMER.**—A letter was received at Bristol on Saturday morning, stating that the new iron steamer *Brigand* had been lost on Wednesday, on the Scilly Islands. The *Brigand* was of 600 tons burden, and 200 horse power. The rumour to which we have alluded above was unfortunately too soon confirmed by the arrival of the Cornish steamer *Herald*, Sampson Hawes commander, from Hayle, bringing the crew of the unfortunate steamer, 27 in number, and confirming the statement of her total wreck on the Bishop rock, a portion of the Scilly Isles. The event occurred on Wednesday, and both compartments of the vessel being stove in, she began rapidly to fill. Every exertion on the part of the captain and crew to save her was useless, though they remained by her to the last. The boats, which were completely crowded, then shoved off, without having any provisions on board, except a small quantity of bread, and in a few minutes the *Brigand* disappeared, sinking head foremost, about seven miles from where she struck, and in deep water. They were after some time met by two other boats, which took them in tow, and they landed safely at St Mary's, Scilly, without the loss of a single life. Had the vessel been made of wood, she would, it is said, have gone down in ten minutes, and all the crew perished.

**MORE CONVICTS TRANSPORTED TO ENGLAND.**—At the sitting of the Guernsey court, on Saturday last, Richard Maine and James Dashwood, convicted of having stolen some pears, were condemned to one month's solitary confinement, and afterwards to be banished to England for the term of five years. It is generally understood that Southampton will be favoured with these fellows. Elizabeth Haward was convicted of the same crime, and was condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment, and then to be transported for three years. She will be shipped for Southampton also, and there left to find her way to Devonshire. Frederick Westbrook, found guilty of stealing a pair of boots and a shirt, was condemned to two months' imprisonment, and five years' banishment to England. Winchester will, doubtless, be honoured with Mr Westbrook's company.—*Jersey News*.

#### IRELAND.

The Irish law appointments in the gift of the government are at length definitively arranged. The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne goes to the Rolls court, in succession to the late lamented Sir Michael O'Loughlen; Mr T. B. Smith is appointed attorney-general, and the solicitor-generalship has been conferred on Mr Sergeant Greene. Mr Brewster is to receive the coif vacant by the promotion of Sergeant Greene, and Mr Keating, Q. C., is mentioned as the former's probable successor as the law adviser at the Castle. This, however, is not yet decided upon. Mr Litton has at length been offered, and has accepted the office of master in chancery, in succession to the late Mr Curry, thereby causing a vacancy in the representation of Coleraine. It is understood that it was not until Saturday last, the hon and learned gentleman received any official notification of his appointment. It is expected that there will be a sharp contest for the borough of Coleraine, as in addition to the two gentlemen, Sir Harvey Bruce and Mr Richardson, who have already expressed their determination to become candidates, a third has come forward in the person of Dr Boyd, who has heretofore filled the office of mayor of the borough.—*Globe*.

It is announced that Mr Litton, member for Coleraine, has obtained the mastership in chancery, and of course will vacate Coleraine. The writ for a new election in that borough cannot issue until the meeting of parliament. But in anticipation of the appointment of Mr Litton, there has been very active canvassing. The presbyterian party are sufficiently influential in the borough to exclude Mr Smith, the attorney-general, if he should appear amongst them, or any other candidate entertaining his views on the question of presbyterian marriages.

Archdeacon Stopford, of Armagh, has been appointed to the bishopric of Meath, vacant for nearly four months.

#### SCOTLAND.

On Monday about 300 of the turn-out colliers held a meeting near Gallawshall Toll, when a police constable who was present got a hint to be off, which he, perhaps very prudently, took. The meeting dispersed quietly. We understand that Sir John Hope and Mr Stenhouse have advanced the wages of the workmen from a halfpenny to a penny a tub, and that most of their men have returned to work on these terms. A meeting of other coal masters in Mid Lothian was held on Tuesday, at which a resolution was come to, to resist the demand of the workmen for a fortnight longer at least. At Elphinstone, East Lothian, Mr Sheriff Riddell has ordered an ejection from twenty-six houses. The order of ejection at Newbattle, given by Mr Sheriff Tait last week, was reclaimed against by the colliers; but, after hearing their petition, it was refused by the Sheriff.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The troop of yeomanry stationed at Kilmarnock, to quell any irritation that might arise out of the partial strike in that locality, were recalled on Tuesday last, after being on service for nearly three weeks. The colliers at Hurlford, with some exceptions, have agreed to give the advance demanded. In Ayr, the strike still continues, but, we believe, ere long a settlement may be expected. The colliers are, in the mean time, living chiefly on the bounty of the charitable.—*Ayr Observer*.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning last, a considerable number of drunken and disorderly men in the employ of a railway contractor named McCormick, assembled at Coatbridge, having quarreled among themselves, split into two factions, Scotch and Irish; they at first fought with each other for possession of the bridge, and then in the confusion which ensued, assaulted any decent-looking person who came in their way. This state of matters continued for several hours,

during which the town was completely in the hands of the mob. The shopkeepers closed their places of business, and neither they nor the other inhabitants durst venture out of doors without incurring the utmost danger, as showers of stones were flying in all directions.

In compliance with a requisition, signed by the Lord Provost and the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh, Mr Mainzer has signified his intention of visiting that city, in order to introduce his system of popular musical instruction, on his return from Ireland. His exertions in the latter country have been eminently successful.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—Mr Miller, an ingenious saddler, of Lothian street, Edinburgh, has devised a mode capable of preventing even the strongest and wildest horse from escaping the control of his rider or driver. On Wednesday last Mr Miller made a public trial of his invention in Queen street, in presence of Professor Dick, Mr Wordsworth, and a number of individuals, including several of the county gentlemen, and all of approved knowledge. For this purpose, a strong, active, hard-pulling, and notorious run-away horse was procured, and yoked in a gig, when Mr Miller boldly took his seat, and requested some of the company to irritate the animal, with which desire they reluctantly complied. Off set the horse, but he had scarcely made a few springs, when Mr Miller at once subdued him, bringing him to a literal stand-still. This was repeated several times, every means being employed to provoke still further the restive animal; but he was as often brought up by Mr Miller, and apparently with a ready facility. All present expressed themselves delighted and surprised, not more by the efficiency than the neatness and simplicity of the invention. The apparatus can, we understand, be obtained at a trifling cost, and can, besides, be used with any harness or riding bridle, without alteration.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

**DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.**—The Berlin papers of the 27th ult., on the faith of letters from Hamburg, give the whole of the afflicting particulars connected with the shipwreck of the Russian line-of-battle ship *Ingermannland*, on the Swedish coast, a short notice of which has appeared in our columns. The letter says—"The shocking account of the misfortune which occurred to this ill-fated ship is, alas! true to its fullest extent, and it is now ascertained to a certainty that the number of those who have perished, and which was stated to be 453, was not exaggerated. Unfortunately it would appear that the captain of the ship thought of nothing but his own personal safety, and he, who should have been the last man to leave the ship, escaped in one of the boats, leaving the rest of the unfortunate crew to their fate. The *Ingermannland*, a seventy-four gun ship, commanded by Captain T. M. Terschin, and, with a crew of 936 men, was on her voyage from Archangel to Cronstadt. On the night of the 12th ult., she got on shore on the sunk rocks to the eastward of the Orce light, and continued beating on them for some time. The sea, which at the time she struck was running very high, broke over her, and strained her so much that she became leaky, and it was found necessary to cut away the masts, and to heave the guns overboard. The noise of her signal guns having been heard, the steam-boat North Cape, Lieutenant Sigholt, then lying in the harbour of Christiansand, was ordered to sea, for the purpose of rendering assistance; but owing to the thickness of the weather, she was unable to discover the position of the wreck, although the signal guns denoting her distress were distinctly heard. On the following morning another attempt was made, which was equally unsuccessful. In the mean time, the wreck had got off the rocks, and was drifting at no great distance from the high land at Mandahl, when the bodies of nine men and a woman were washed ashore. Of the ship, nothing but the bowsprit and fore bulwark could be seen, the latter of which appeared crowded with people clinging to it. Accounts were instantly sent off to Mandahl and to Christiansand, and every effort was made without loss of time for the deliverance of the crew. Two small vessels from Mandahl, and the steam-boat North Cape, were instantly dispatched to their relief. The latter vessel, after a search of 10 hours, came up with the wreck, then drifting about ten miles from the Lister light. On running alongside, 150 people were found alive on the wreck, but suffering and frightfully benumbed with cold, and two of whom died on being brought in. Among these unfortunates, however, no officer of any sort was to be found. The sufferers were immediately taken off the wreck, and brought into Christiansand. Many dead bodies, as well of women as of men, were scattered round the wreck; but although endeavours were made to get them in, they were fruitless, and the steam-boat was compelled to leave them where they were. Report says, that the whole of the people saved at this time who belonged to the crew of this unfortunate ship, were 304 men, two women, and one child, the whole of whom were received and tended by all classes in the kindest manner. The captain and nineteen others had already got ashore in the ship's longboat, in the neighbourhood of Fahrsund; so that out of the whole crew, altogether 483 people have been saved, and, melancholy to relate, 453 have found a watery grave." The wreck was still visible at the date of the letter from the heights at Egersund, drifting about in the sea as chance might direct, to the great danger of vessels navigating thereabouts.

**FORMAL EXPULSION OF A GIPSY FROM HIS TRIBE.**—A short time since a very remarkable circumstance occurred in the New Forest, in the instance of a gipsy, of the name of Lee, having been rejected from the fraternity. The spot where the scene took place was at Bolton's Bench, near Lyndhurst. Between three and four hundred gipsies, of various tribes, were assembled upon the above unusual occasion, consisting of the Lees, Stanleys, and Coopers. The concourse consisted of a great many females, and so secretly had the meeting been got up, that very few persons residing in the neighbourhood were aware that a circumstance of the sort was about to take place. The offender, who was a good-looking man, apparently between 30 and 40, was placed in the centre of a ring, composed of the king of the gipsies, and the patriarchs of the different tribes. This ring was enclosed by another, consisting of the men, an exterior circle being formed by the women. The king then addressed the culprit for nearly one hour, in a tongue that it was impossible for a bystander to comprehend. It was uttered, as to the address, in a most impressive manner, whilst he evinced much vehemence in his gesticulations, and it was kept an entire secret among the gipsies themselves, what the offence was on the part of the

culprit which led to this singular ordeal; but it was evidently one which he had committed against his tribe. As soon as the king, who was one of the Lees, and who looked as if he had seen ninety summers, had finished his speech to the condemned man, he harangued the whole body of the gipsies assembled, and expressing himself in English, informed them that Jacob Lee had been proved to be guilty of an offence against the fraternity, and that he was that day renounced as an outcast, and that under no circumstances whatever was he to be looked upon by any gipsy again. The king then, advancing towards him, spat upon him, and the circles inclosing him simultaneously opened to admit of his retreating from among them, whilst they smote him with the branches of trees as he left the ground. The meeting then broke up, and the parties assembled went their ways, some of them having come to witness the event from afar off. The whole ceremony was a very imposing one, and being a very unusual occurrence, was attended with intense interest among the bystanders.

**ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVE.**—Under the patronage of the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway company, Mr Davidson, philosophical instrument maker, has been employed in a series of extensive experiments as to the practicability of applying electro-magnetism for propelling trains along the line of a railway. The experiments having succeeded so far, a machine containing six powerful batteries, huge magnetic coils, and three large magnets fastened on each of two revolving cylinders, through which pass the axles of the driving wheels, has been constructed; and, on Saturday last, its motive capabilities were tested in one of the carriage sheds belonging to the railway company, in the presence of several of the directors. The ponderous machine, weighing between five and six tons, was instantly set in motion on the immersion of the metallic plates into the troughs containing a solution of sulphuric acid. One curious phenomenon connected with the motion of this new and ingenious instrument, was the extent and brilliancy of the repeated electric flashes which accompanied the action of the machinery. The motion produced, although not rapid, was such as clearly to establish the principle that this agent is adapted to the purpose of locomotion; and it is only justice to the inventor to add, that he expressed himself sanguine as to his being able to obviate many of the difficulties which yet stand in the way of its being adopted in lieu of the steam locomotives now in use. All present expressed themselves satisfied with the results of this the first experiment upon the subject on a large scale.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

**COST OF STRIKES.**—There has been expended in strikes of late years, among the Glasgow cotton spinners, £47,000; the Manchester cotton spinners, £370,000; and the wool-combers, £400,000; Leeds mechanics, £187,000. The late strike in and about Manchester has probably cost as much as all these put together, and yet been productive of no satisfactory results.

**EXTRAORDINARY SPECIMEN OF WEAVING.**—We have recently had an opportunity of inspecting what we believe to be the most extraordinary specimen of the textile art that has yet been seen in this country, produced at the works of Messrs James and Abraham Meyer and Co., of Brandenburg, near Berlin. It contains a medallion portrait of the late King of Prussia, supported by four emblematic female figures, representing Wisdom, Power, Justice, and Mercy, and also a copy of the will of that monarch, and of his well-known address to his son and successor. The whole is executed in silk, in the manner of the portrait of M. Jacquard. The produce of the Prussian loom, however, appears greatly superior in delicacy of execution to the French; and some of the figures, with their draperies, are equal in effect to the finest productions of the engraver.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**INGENUITY.**—The *Constitutionnel* contains the following statement:—“A curious exhibition is now open to the public at Cologne. It consists of a great number of very minute objects made by a M. Debeerske. Among these *multa in minimo* may be seen, in half a nut, a draught board, and other objects, thirty-six in number, amongst which are a pair of scissors, and a pen-knife with two blades, which open and shut perfectly. In a whole nut, a cage containing a canary, which opens its bill, claps its wings, and imitates perfectly the warbling of that bird. In an almond shell, a Dutch windmill for cutting wood, which, at each representation does actually cut a piece of wood. In an egg-shell, an apartment magnificently carpeted, in which is a lady, who opens a piano-forte and plays two airs. Behind these is a marble chimney piece, with a bronze time-piece representing Napoleon on horseback. In a walnut, an elegant café, with all its accessories. A lady is at the counter, and two gentlemen alternately play a game of billiards. In an orange, a steam boat, which executes all the movements of a real vessel; and in an egg, an automaton, which replies in writing to the questions which are put, sketches drawings, adds up a sum almost as quick as the numbers are given, and presents the total in writing. All these objects are in gold, silver, and steel, wonderfully executed, and notwithstanding their extreme smallness, they are perfectly distinguishable with the naked eye.”

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The adjourned meetings of the twelfth annual assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, were held at Liverpool, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last. On the Tuesday evening, an able discourse on the intercommunity of churches, was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, of Leeds, in the Crescent chapel, (the Rev. J. Kelly's,) to a numerous audience. On the Wednesday morning, a numerous meeting of delegates assembled in the lecture room of Great George street chapel (the Rev. Dr Raffles'), at nine o'clock, the chair being occupied by the Rev. Dr Leifchild. The meeting adopted a tract defensive of the congregational ministry, against the nullifying misrepresentations of the Puseyite clergy, and directed its immediate publication; and then proceeded to a prolonged discussion on the present state of the independent denomination in England and Wales, which was terminated by adopting a resolution expressive of the views of the meeting on the position and duties of the churches and their pastors at this crisis. The afternoon of Wednesday was occupied in receiving from the Rev. Mark Wilks, of Paris, important communications on the present state of the protestant cause on the continent of Europe, and especially in France. In the evening of Wednesday, a public meeting to advocate the principles, and to promote the interests, of the congregational churches, was held in Great George street chapel.

The spacious building was filled with a crowded audience. The chair was taken by Sir J. B. Williams, of Wem Hall, Shropshire. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. John Kelly, a memorial from the committee of the Union, on the present position of the denomination, was read by the Rev. A. Wells; after which resolutions were submitted to the meeting by the Rev. Dr Vaughan and the Rev. George Smith; the Rev. Doctors Leifchild and Fletcher; the Rev. Thomas Binney and Dr Hally. On Thursday morning, the meeting of delegates again assembled in the same place, and at the same hour, as on the preceding day. The discussions of the morning related to the importance of a greatly increased use of the press for promoting the spread of scriptural principles of theology and church government; to the proposal recently set forth by the Rev. J. A. James, for some movements in the sacred work of increasing and exhibiting Christian union among evangelical protestants; and to plans for the education of candidates for the ministry. On the subject of the press, it was resolved to take immediate measures for bringing out, by an extensive subscription list, with every advantage of skilful editorial superintendence, a series of reprints of the best tracts and treatises on scriptural theology and church polity, beginning with Wycliff, and proceeding regularly on to the present times. It is designed, also, to secure, if possible, the publication of a Church Member's magazine, at a low price, to advocate the principles of the independent churches, on theological truth, vital religion, and church communion. In the evening of the Thursday, Great George street chapel was again occupied by a crowded meeting, summoned to receive communications on the subject of British missions. After devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. James Turner of Knutsford, papers were read on the Home Missionary society by Dr Matheson, and on the Irish Evangelical society by the Rev. Thomas James. The Rev. Thomas Binney gave a short account of the formation and progress of the Colonial Missionary society. Resolutions in favour of the three societies were severally moved and seconded, for England, by the Rev. J. A. James and the Rev. Richard Fletcher; for Ireland, by the Rev. George Smith and the Rev. Richard Elliott; for the colonies, by the Rev. R. W. Hamilton and the Rev. Dr Vaughan.

The jubilee services of the Baptist Missionary society took place in London last week. Various preliminary meetings were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; and on Thursday the public meeting took place in Exeter hall, which was crowded. Mr J. C. Gotch of Kettering took the chair. The Secretary (the Rev. J. Angus) read the address of the committee, descriptive of the progress of the society, and explanatory of its future designs. It was stated, that the Jamaica churches had undertaken the sole charge of that mission, and that intimation was accompanied by a suggestion, that the society should direct its attention to Africa, where there is a wide field now opening up for missionary labours. The committee congratulated the friends of the institution on the improved state of its finances, which were still far from commensurate with the increased demand for missionaries. Amongst the receipts of the year were three sums of 1,000*l.* each, from individual subscribers; from a “Friend” 1,200*l.*; from the Kettering meetings, 1,500*l.*; and from the Jamaica churches, 600*l.* The total sums received exceeded 23,000*l.* Amongst the objects contemplated are the following:—the establishment of a school in Jamaica, for theological instruction, with a view to training the natives as missionaries in the West Indies. The next is the creation of a fund, by means of simultaneous meetings throughout the country, to defray the expense of the new missions, some of which are destined for Africa—and also for the building of a chapel at Fernando Po, whether the missionaries selected are forthwith to proceed. The last proposition is the obtaining plain but commodious premises in London, to be held in trust for the Baptist Missionary and other denominational societies, with a view to preparing natives of the East Indies for evangelical labour and conducting such schools as may be established in their native country. Several resolutions, affirmative of these propositions, were adopted, after addresses by the Rev. Joshua Watson of Edinburgh, Rev. W. Robinson of Kettering, Rev. Howard Hinton, M. L'Instant, native of Hayti, and member of the university of Paris, Dr Cox, Rev. John Clarke from Fernando Po, Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. J. Aldis, Rev. M. Phillippe from Jamaica, and Col. Nicholls, late governor of Fernando Po. Many of the speakers communicated some highly interesting details relative to the progress of missionary labours in the West India Islands, and in such parts of Africa as had been visited. In Jamaica, where it was apprehended that the measure of slave emancipation would have led to continued outrage and disorder, it was asserted that there was an obvious improvement amongst the labouring population, many of whom had acquired titles to small patches of land, and were amongst the most orderly, industrious, and well-behaved persons in the colony. It was stated that two young Africans now serving in the British army, and who were sons of one of the African princes, having been converted to Christianity, had earnestly sought permission to be allowed to return as teachers to their native country, and an application made to the Horse Guards would, it was thought, procure their discharge. Colonel Nicholls, who bore testimony to the valuable services rendered by the missionaries, in mitigating the horrors of slavery, assured the society that, without the aid of a steamer, the missionaries would not be able to make any effective progress on the coast of Africa, where they would be continually exposed to those currents and calms which formed the great obstacle to the navigation of the vast rivers running up into the country. The gallant officer's suggestion was promptly adopted, and about 200*l.* was subscribed on the platform as a separate fund for that purpose. A liberal collection in aid of the general purposes of the society having been made in the rooms, the meeting separated.

**CHEAP BIBLES.**—A numerous meeting of the committee of the South London Auxiliary Sunday School Union, was held at the Great Suffolk street school room, on Friday evening last, at which the following resolutions were adopted with one dissentient voice:—

“1. That this committee unfeignedly rejoices in the great reduction which has been already made in the price of the sacred scriptures, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. Drs Campbell and Thomson, to whom a debt of gratitude is due for their patriotic and disinterested exertions.

“2. That this committee has learned with much satisfaction that a still further reduction in the price of the sacred volume is about to be made by the Scottish Board for Bible Circulation, the board having announced that they are preparing for publication a pearl pocket bible at the extraordinary low price of one shilling.

“3. That, with a view to aid the Scottish board to proceed with an enlarged pub-

lication of the said edition, it be recommended to the teachers of the various schools of this auxiliary to raise a small subscription, the value to be returned in stock as soon as the printing is completed.

"4. That this committee is of opinion that it is the duty of all persons, but of Sunday-school teachers especially, to purchase bibles at the lowest possible price, by whomsoever printed, even though it might interfere with the supposed rights of any individual or individuals who have long enjoyed an unrighteous monopoly in the printing of the word of life, and which, for so many years, enhanced its price, thereby depriving thousands from perusing its blessed truths."

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10, at the independent chapel, Banbury, by the Rev. Thomas Whitta, the Rev. WILLIAM SPENCER BALL, of Wiveliscombe, to LUCY, eldest daughter of Mr John George WALFORD, silversmith, Banbury.

Oct. 12, at the new independent chapel, Chelmsford, by the Rev. Julius Mark, the Rev. JOHN STOCK, of Chatham, to ELIZABETH ASHALL, only daughter of W. H. HARISON, Gentleman, of Chelmsford.

Oct. 15, by license, at Bethany chapel, Cardiff, by the Rev. David Jones, Mr LLEWELYN JENKINS, printer, to Miss ELIZABETH EVANS, of Castletown, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Oct. 15, at Bethany chapel, Cardiff, by the Rev. William Jones, Mr WILLIAM RICHARDS, of Highlight, near Cardiff, to SARAH, daughter of the late Mr Richard LOUGHER, farmer, of Penmark.

## DEATHS.

Oct. 10, at Croydon, in the 17th year of her age, EDNA PRISCILLA, the beloved daughter of the Rev. W. CAMPBELL, late of Bangalore.

Oct. 1, of scarletina, JAMES, eldest son of the Rev. James BUCKPITT, minister of Castle street chapel, Great Torrington, Devon; aged 64 years.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 14.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Footskray chapel, Chislehurst, Kent. H. Nottingham, superintendent registrar.

## BANKRUPTS.

BRAND, HENRY, Cambridge, slater, to surrender Oct. 22, Nov. 25: solicitors, Mr S. Adcock, Cambridge, and Mr Ashurst, 137, Cheapside, London.

BRYANT, JOHN, King William street, West Strand, bookseller, Oct. 27, Nov. 25: solicitor, Mr Meyrick, 4, Furnival's inn.

BURDEKIN, EDWARD, Manchester, banker, Nov. 3, 25: solicitor, Mr Earle, Manchester.

CASTLE, WILLIAM, Wanborough, Wiltshire, sheep dealer, Nov. 1, 29: solicitors, Messrs Crowdy, Swindon.

GOODMAN, LEWIS, Tottenham court road, draper, Oct. 25, Nov. 25: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside.

JONES, BENJAMIN, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, banker, Nov. 3, 25: solicitors, Mr Fox, 40, Finsbury circus, London, and Messrs Drew and Woosman, Newtown.

KREN, ROBERT, late of West Hay, Somersetshire, but now of Old George yard, Snow hill, cheese factor, Oct. 27, Nov. 25: solicitor, Mr Fiddey, 3, Paper buildings, Temple.

MANSELL, EDWARD, Chippenham, Wiltshire, upholsterer, Nov. 4, 25: solicitors, Mr B. Pinniger, Chippenham, and Mr Barber, 11, Furnival's inn, London.

RAWDON, JOHN CHARLES, Leeds, wool merchant, Nov. 5, 22: solicitors, Mr Strangways, 4, Barnard's inn, London, and Mr T. Robinson, Leeds.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BENSON, DUNCAN, Glasgow, clock merchant, Oct. 22, Nov. 19.

BROWN, JOHN, and STEEL, ARCHIBALD, Greenock, merchants, Oct. 29, Nov. 10.

BUCHAN, DAVID, Forfar, merchant, Oct. 19, Nov. 16.

DUFF, ANN, Edinburgh, nailer, Oct. 20, Nov. 10.

FIFE, Portobello, manure merchant, Oct. 20, Nov. 10.

M'DOLGALL, JAMES, Tomvorar, Loch Tay side, Oct. 18, Nov. 12.

MINTO, WILLIAM, Biggar, merchant, Oct. 21, Nov. 9.

TRONSON, JAMES COOPER, Aberdeen, ironmonger, Oct. 19, Nov. 16.

WOTHE SPOON, JAMES, Easter Mavisbank, by Airdrie, farmer, Oct. 20, Nov. 10.

## DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 4, Bridgeman, Upper Chapman street, St George's east, tallow melter—Nov. 4, Biggs, 11, Coal exchange, Lower Thames street, City, coal merchant—Nov. 7, Sargent, Stamford, Lincolnshire, chemist—Nov. 5, Woods, 70, Lower Thames street, City, licensed victualer—Nov. 4, Wells, St Martin's-le-Grand, City, woolen draper—Nov. 4, Russell, Kingston-upon-Surrey, upholsterer—Nov. 4, Woollett, Gould square, City, merchant—Nov. 7, Wilson, Hexham, Northumberland, spirit dealer—Nov. 7, Alexander, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer—Nov. 4, Brown, Birmingham, iron master—Nov. 7, Cooke, Birmingham, brass founder—Nov. 4, Rayner, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer—Nov. 10, Gillard, Plymouth, Devonshire, tea dealer—Nov. 10, Morris, Devonport, iron founder—Nov. 5, Worsley, Stockport, Cheshire, hosiery—Nov. 9, M'Gregor, Over Darwen and Manchester, Lancashire, calico printer—Nov. 5, Waduck, Birmingham, dealer in wines—Nov. 5, Fisher, Birmingham, coal dealer—Nov. 8, Patchett, Liverpool, saddler—Nov. 8, Fogg, Manchester, merchant—Nov. 11, Iveson, late of Beverley, Yorkshire, dealer—Nov. 8, Jefferson, Beverley, Yorkshire, grocer—Nov. 7, Warden and Wanostrocht, Liverpool, merchants—Nov. 7, Buckley, Liverpool, cheese factor—Nov. 4, Henshall, Witton, Cheshire, ironmonger—Nov. 9, Dockray and Pinder, Leeds, machine makers—Nov. 7, Hall, late of Kingston-upon-Hull, tobacconist, afterwards of Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, innkeeper—Nov. 7, Stone, Gloucester, linen draper—Nov. 4 and 5, R. and J. Melling, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, coach makers—Nov. 4, Horrox, Radcliffe and Manchester, calico printer—Nov. 8, Dean, Habergate Eaves, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Nov. 13, Waterhouse, Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton spinner—Nov. 10, Knight and Martin, Manchester, corn merchants—Nov. 28, Mottram, Alrewas, Staffordshire, woolstapler—Nov. 9, S. Wild, otherwise called S. Wild Mellor, Manchester, coal dealer—Nov. 5, Walker, Sheffield, cabinet maker—Nov. 4, Scott, Constantine, Cornwall, scrivener—Nov. 5, Fawcett, Manchester and Colne, Lancashire, and London, manufacturer—Nov. 9, Smith, Masborough, Yorkshire, grocer—Nov. 10, Malam, Spalding, Lincolnshire, gas manufacturer—Nov. 8, Voss, late of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, grocer—Nov. 7, J. Hill, late of Wisbech St Peter's, Cambridgeshire, and T. Hill, Peterborough, Northampton, merchants—Nov. 7, Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, scrivener—Nov. 7, Drewry, Penrith, Cumberland, banker—Nov. 7, Barker and Adams, Nottingham, hosiery—Nov. 7, Hide, Broadwater, Sussex, builder—Nov. 7, Bullivant, late of Swadlingcoate, but then of Ripley, Derbyshire—Nov. 5, Brodrick, Plymouth, merchant—Nov. 7, Bate, Compton, Staffordshire, timber dealer—Nov. 7, Pidgeon and Co., Birmingham and Sheffield, merchants—Nov. 3, Barlow, Birmingham, brass founder—Nov. 7, Belt, Winlaton, Durham, merchant—Nov. 7, Archer, Hanley, Staffordshire, tailor—Nov. 7, J. Trubshaw, jun., Stafford, iron founder—Nov. 4, Morris, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, grocer—Nov. 5, Sanders, Birmingham, apothecary—Nov. 5, Woolcott, Bristol, marble mason—Nov. 5, Cardwell, Manchester, merchant—Nov. 7, Percival, now or late of Liverpool, lead merchant—Nov. 4, Cort and Harrison, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Nov. 7, Nicholson, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper—Nov. 7, Sergeant, Barrow, Lincolnshire, draper—Nov. 5, Makinson, Manchester, muslin manufacturer—Nov. 7, Goodall, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, innkeeper—Nov. 5, Fenton, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 7, R. and J. Clews, formerly of Cobridge, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware—Nov. 7, Blew, Worcester, wine merchant—Nov. 5, Massey, Habergate Eaves, Lancashire, worsted spinner—Nov. 7, Mainwaring, Dudley, Worcestershire, coal master—Nov. 5, Squibb, East Cowes, Southampton, rope maker—Nov. 7, Rees, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, woollen draper—Nov. 7, Atkinson, late of Greenbank, Westmoreland, bobbin manufacturer—Nov. 4, Brown, Leeds, worsted spinner—Nov. 4, Yeld and Dawrs, Armitage brewery, Rugeley, Staffordshire, brewers—Nov. 7, Jenkins, Haverfordwest, auctioneer—Nov. 7, Scowcroft, Haverfordwest, scrivener—Nov. 5, Cohen, Manchester, goldsmith—Nov. 7, Jackson, late of Ashby, and now of Epsom, Lincolnshire, victualer—Nov. 7, Cornwell, Wolverhampton, shoe manufacturer—Nov. 7, J. and B. Brown, Birmingham, grocers—Nov. 7, Potter, Manchester, merchant—Nov. 5, Royle and Constable, Manchester, corn merchants—Nov. 4, Robinson, Hulme, Lancashire, glass manufacturer—Nov. 7, Vickers, Manchester, iron founder—Nov. 9, Nutter and Elliston, Cambridge, brewers—Nov. 4, J. and H. Mayor, Freckleton, Manchester, corn merchants—Nov. 8, M. and W. Johnson, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers—Nov. 7, Jardine, Haverfordwest, merchant—Nov. 5, Felmingham, Bath, sauce manufacturer—Nov. 9, Roberts, Norwich, Suffolk, and Taverham, Norfolk, paper maker—Nov. 4, Snowdon, North Shields, Northumberland, grocer—Nov. 7, M'Teer, Manchester, Belfast, and Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 5, Robinson, Warrington, Lancashire, common brewer—Nov. 7, J. and W. Mulholland, Liverpool, merchants—Nov. 4, Holt, Livesey, Lancashire, grocer—Nov. 5, Fry, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 7, Ingledew, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, machine maker—Nov. 4, Clarke, Liverpool, painter—Nov. 4, Porter, Honiton, Devonshire, innholder—Nov. 7, Saville, Longton, Staffordshire, haberdasher—Nov. 4, Tattersall, Liverpool and Blackburn, Lancashire, and Milnthorpe, Westmorland—Nov. 9, Harding, Tamworth, Warwickshire, banker

—Nov. 7, Halsall, Liverpool, marble mason—Nov. 7, Brookbanks, Dudley, Worcestershire, draper—Nov. 7, Cockson, Pendleton and Manchester, Lancashire, commission agent—Nov. 4, Procter, Manchester, cotton dealer—Nov. 8, Highfield, Leghorn and Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 9 and 10, G. B. and J. Highfield, Liverpool, and S. Highfield, Leghorn, merchants—Nov. 7, M'Leod and Yarrow, Liverpool, ship brokers—Nov. 7, Chawner and Duesbury, Bonsall, Derbyshire, colour manufacturers—Nov. 5, Jackson, Manchester, wool dealer—Nov. 8, J. P. and P. Jackson, Manchester, wool dealers—Nov. 7, Cassacuperta, Manchester, merchant—Nov. 8, Law, Manchester, chemist—Nov. 9, Rogers, Manchester, hop merchant—Nov. 9, Westhead, Manchester, small ware manufacturer—Nov. 9, Stephens, Liverpool, marine store dealer—Nov. 10, Bowyer, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 5, Carr, Kings Norton, Worcestershire, factor—Nov. 8, Cross, Bristol, tea dealer—Nov. 7, Wickham, Bristol, linen merchant—Nov. 5, Laidman, Liverpool, ship owner—Nov. 5, Henderson, Manchester, merchant.

## CERTIFICATES—NOV. 4.

Halford and Co., Canterbury, bankers—Hide, Broadwater, Sussex, builder—Smyth, Cambridge, coach maker—Jackson, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, grocer—Matravers, Skinner street, Bishopsgate street, City, brewer—J. Byng, jun., Kegworth, Leicestershire, brewer—Teasdale, Ulverstone, Lancashire, paper manufacturer—Taylor, Brightelmstone, Sussex, bookseller—Courtney, Bristol, banker—Woodhead, Meltham, Yorkshire, manufacturer—Hawkins, formerly of Maidenhead, but now of Holypot, Berks, farmer—Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper—Ward, Nottingham, victualer—Daniell, Abercarne, Monmouthshire, pyrolygneous acid manufacturer—Broome, Oxford street, Middlesex, linen draper.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. L. and T. A. Byrne, Liverpool, wine merchants—Hammersley and Sawbridge, Coventry, maltsters—Carter and Corthorn, St Ives, Huntingdonshire, linen drapers—C. and R. Wansbrough, Shrewton and Maddington, Wiltshire, farmers—J. P. and R. Henderson, 32, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, dentists—Brierley and Matthison, Birmingham, booksellers—Davis and Robson, Opera coffee house, 12 and 13, St James's market, Westminster—Williams and Co., Swansea, copper smelters (so far as regards Stephens)—Crowder and Glover, 1, Artillery place west, Bunhill row, St. Luke's, whip mounters—Blackburn and Kitson, Ossett, Yorkshire, machine makers—Kendall and Hoyle, Halifax, Yorkshire, wholesale grocers—Allenby and Winn, Lincoln, tanners—Cooper and Edwards, Leicester, linen drapers—Stoddart and Co., Ashford, Kent, ironmongers (so far as regards Dungey)—Parker and Warter—J. and C. Harding, Worcester, grocers—Old and Son, Billingsgate, City, fish factors—Skinner and Martins, 38, Brewer street, Golden square, tailors—Wansey and Son, 1, Riche court, Lime street, City, drysalters—Andrews and Cattermoul, Southampton, ironmongers—J. T., and H. Brown, Kirknewton and Marden, Northumberland, farmers.

## Tuesday, October 18.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

The new chapel, Maidenhead, Berkshire. W. J. Ward, superintendent registrar.

LYON, WILLIAM, jun., late of Cambridge, and now of Woodford, Essex, chemist, Oct. 15.

## BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, CHARLES, Devizes, Wiltshire, cattle dealer, Nov. 2, 29: solicitors, Mr Edward Thomas Whitaker, 5, Gray's inn square, London, and Messrs Robins and Hobbs, Wells, Somerset.

BARTON, HENRY, jun., Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 27, Nov. 8; solicitors, Mr William Henry Coterill, 32, Throgmorton street, London, and Messrs Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

COATS, JOHN, St John street, Middlesex, draper, Oct. 28, Nov. 29: solicitors, Messrs Bell and Co., 9, Bow Church yard, Cheapside, London.

FENNEL, EDMUND, and FENNEL, RICHARD, Aldermanbury Postern, City, warehousemen, Oct. 28, Nov. 29: solicitor, Mr Joseph Hall, 28, Moorgate street.

GORSUCH, WILLIAM, Liverpool, hotel keeper, Oct. 31, Nov. 29: solicitors, Messrs Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool, and Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London.

HALL, WILLIAM, Tredington, Worcestershire, and RAINBOW, ROBERT, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, corn and coal merchants, Oct. 28, Nov. 29: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, 9, King's Bench walk, Temple, London, and Mr Morgan, Stow-on-the-Wold.

MART N. THOMAS GEORGE, 1, Great Winchester street, Old Broad street, City, wine merchant, Oct. 27, Nov. 29: solicitor, Mr Warrant, Gray's inn.

PUGH, WILLIAM, Bristol, cabinet maker, Oct. 29, Nov. 29: solicitors, Mr William Harmar, Bristol, and Messrs Bicknell and Co., 57, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

RAWDON, JOHN CHARLES, Leeds and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, wool merchant, Nov. 5, 29: solicitors, Mr D'Arcy Strangways, 4, Barnard's inn, London, and Mr Thomas Robinson, Leeds.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALLAN, WILLIAM, and CREASE, ARCHIBALD, Leith, merchants, Oct. 20, and Nov. 10.

FORBES, DONALD, sen., and FORBES, DONALD, jun., Blairnambuig, Perthshire, graziers, Oct. 20, and Nov. 10.

GIBB, or ANDERSON, CHRISTIAN, late of Dunfermline, baker, Oct. 24, and Nov. 14.

HALKET, ALEXANDER, Ayleck, Forfarshire, dairyman, Oct. 25, and Nov. 22.

NEILSON, WILLIAM, Burnbank, near Hamilton, spirit retailer, Oct. 22, and Nov. 12.

STEEL, ANDREW, late of Blacksidend, and now of Hole, Ayrshire, coal contractor.

Oct. 25, and Nov. 15.

SMITH, WILLIAM, late of Glasgow, wright, Oct. 24, and Nov. 14.

## DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 10, Carrington, Age Livery stables, Albion street, Hyde park, horse dealer—Nov. 10, Hurrell, Walthamstow, Essex, cattle dealer—Nov. 10, Martin, King street, City, woollen warehouseman—Nov. 8, Mitchell, 145, Aldersgate street, City, builder—Nov. 10, Ginger, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, innkeeper—Nov. 8, Fuller, Maidenhead, Berkshire, corn merchant—Nov. 8, Dykes, Broad street, St. Giles's, stationer—Nov. 10, Masson, Lime street square, City, merchant—Nov. 10, Baker and Wallis, Edward street, City road, farriers—Nov. 8, Calvert, 49, Pall mall, bowyer fletcher—Nov. 8, Scholefield, Watling street, City, warehouseman—Nov. 9, Spencer, 38, Lamb's Conduit street, Foundling hospital, chemist—Nov. 9, A. J., and J. Leach, 40, Brick lane, Spitalfields, builders—Nov. 9, Bedford, Westminster road, Surrey, ironmonger—Nov. 8, Jacques, Nottingham, hosiery—Nov. 10, Jacques, Standard hill, within the liberties of the Castle of Nottingham, Cotton, Nottingham park, Nottingham, and Oliver, Quorndon, Leicestershire, hosiery—Nov. 11, Cotton, Nottingham and Sheephead, Leicestershire, hosiery—Nov. 10, Teasdale and Swales, Shefield, timber merchants—Nov. 10, Robertson, Tideswell, Derbyshire, corn factor—Nov. 9, Pollock, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 9, Bourne, Liverpool, cotton broker—Nov. 8, Stratton, Longcott, Berkshire, corn dealer—Nov. 9, Mells and Turlay, now or late of Manchester, tailors—Nov. 10, E. and J. Marriot, Northampton, drapers—Nov. 10, Lyne and Sudell, Liverpool, merchants—Nov. 9, H. and E. Kendal, Deritend, near Birmingham, perfumers—Nov. 10, Jull, Leamington, Warwickshire, grocer—Nov. 8, Cave and Burton, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—Nov. 8, Wilks, Bengeworth, Worcestershire, coal merchant—Nov. 8, Gear, Nottingham, fishmonger—Nov. 8, Stanley and Watson, Leeds, cloth merchants—Nov. 9, Parsons, Nottingham, common brewer—Nov. 8, Boughton, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener—Nov. 8, Watson, Colne, Lancashire, piece manufacturer—Nov. 8, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, banker—Nov. 8, Lunde, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant—Nov. 9, Davis, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, wine merchant—Nov. 8, Guy, Helston, Cornwall, grocer—Nov. 8, G., G., and H. Schonswar, formerly of Kingston-upon-Hull, and latterly of London, merchants—Nov. 9, Ditrlich, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—Nov. 9, C. A., and J. Potts, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham, ship builders—Nov. 9, Noble, Biddick, Durham, ship builder—Nov.

monger—Nov. 10, J. T. and J. S. Tolson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers—Nov. 10, Drinkwater, Liverpool, coal merchant—Nov. 8, Wilkinson, Manchester, dealer in toys—Nov. 10, Neech, sen., Kirkley, Suffolk, farmer—Nov. 10, Bower, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—Nov. 9, Milnes and Cowen, Nottingham, iron and brass founders—Nov. 10, Parry, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 8, Francis, Norwich, scrivener—Nov. 9, J. and E. Fisher, formerly of Wigan, but now of Meghtill, Lancashire, wine and spirit merchants—Nov. 10, Martin and Son, Manchester, corn merchants—Nov. 9, Johnson, Salford, Lancashire, timber merchant—Nov. 9, Ashworth, Manchester, innkeeper—Nov. 8, 9, and 10, Sale, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, and Stockport, and Astley, Stockport and Manchester, cotton spinners—Nov. 10, J. and W. Green, Wetherby, Yorkshire, timber merchants—Nov. 9, Lewis, Birmingham, merchant—Nov. 9, Deakin, Birmingham, sword manufacturer—Nov. 10, Green, Birmingham, glass manufacturer—Nov. 9, Alsop, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, surgeon—Nov. 9, Dickson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—Nov. 10, Wilson, Liverpool, wine merchant—Nov. 9, Astbury and Davison, late of Stone, Staffordshire, brewers—Nov. 8, Pigott, Darlington, linen manufacturer—Nov. 9, T. and J. Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders—Nov. 10, Crowther, Mirfield, Yorkshire, maltster—Nov. 10, Grove, Stourbridge, miller—Nov. 10, Wrangham, Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer—Nov. 10, Dridge, Derritend, Warwickshire, boot maker—Nov. 9, Tomlinson, Winterton, Lincolnshire, corn merchant—Nov. 10, Ross, Halifax, late of Hornton, Yorkshire, woolstapler—Nov. 9, Heselton, Barton-upon-Humber, scrivener—Nov. 10, Wrigley, Halifax, Yorkshire, silk waste spinner—Nov. 8, Jacques and Wilson, Leeds, fax spinners—Nov. 10, W. and T. Wrigley, Ovenden, Yorkshire, silk waste spinners—Nov. 8, Fern, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, plasterer—Nov. 9, Hanson, Longwood, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—Nov. 8, Harwood, Beverley, Yorkshire, linen draper—Nov. 9, Thorp, Glenthorn, Lincolnshire, farmer—Nov. 9, Trafford, Hatton, Lincolnshire, innkeeper—Nov. 9, Temple, Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, common brewer—Nov. 9, May, Manchester, innkeeper—Nov. 9, Graham and Sorgenfrey, Liverpool, merchants—Nov. 10, Lloyd, Liverpool, wine merchant—Nov. 10, Rhider, now or late of Moulton, Lincolnshire, coal merchant—Nov. 10, Freeman, Wisbeach St Peter's, Cambridgeshire, builder—Nov. 8, Johnson, Nether Langwith, Nottinghamshire, draper—Nov. 9, Hicken, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, coach maker—Nov. 9, Gibson and M'Glasson, Liverpool, silk mercers—Nov. 9, Holt, Rusholme, Lancashire, banker—Nov. 10, W. and J. C. Carr, Sunderland, merchants—Nov. 10, Rimmer, Lytham, Lancashire, innkeeper—Nov. 9, Cozens, Canterbury, builder—Nov. 8, Parker, Hockley, Nottingham, grocer—Nov. 11, Rate, Bourn, Lincolnshire, feltmonger—Nov. 9, Hickman, Bilston, Staffordshire, timber merchant—Nov. 9, Thorp, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, scrivener—Nov. 9, Hargrave, Leeds, paper stainer—Nov. 9, Spaline, Liverpool, coal merchant—Nov. 10, Lyster, Manchester, corn factor—Nov. 10, Crane, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire—Nov. 9, Carr, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer—Nov. 8, Hart, Norwich, coach manufacturer—Nov. 8, Hallett, Ryde, Isle of Wight, draper—Nov. 10, Sly, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, draper—Nov. 9, Mills and Seed, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Nov. 8, W. E. and A. J. Acraman, Bristol, merchants—Nov. 10, Robinson and Farrand, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers—Nov. 10, Lamb, Stockton, Durham, iron merchant—Nov. 8, Stringer, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, wine merchant—Nov. 10, Prichard and Croft, Liverpool, oil merchants—Nov. 9, Wilkins, Swansea, Glamorganshire, linen draper—Nov. 9, Norrison, Devil's bridge, Cardiganshire, innkeeper—Nov. 9, Barlow, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, wine merchant—Nov. 9, Knowles, Great Boulton, Lancashire, collier—Nov. 9, Dadley, Bedminster, Bristol, builder—Nov. 9, Dixon, Wallsall, Staffordshire, brass founder—Nov. 9, Knight, Southampton, painter—Nov. 9, Seddon, Salford, Lancashire, dyer—Nov. 9, Lane, sen., Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer.

## CERTIFICATES—NOV. 8.

Apsey, Globe wharf, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship breaker—Townley, Liverpool, share broker—Morgan and Holroyd, Bristol, ship builders—Gorely, Bristol, toyman—Worsley, Stockport, Cheshire, hosier—Hudson, Wells, surgeon—Loe, Portsmouth, Southampton, banker—Jackson, Lincoln, chemist—Pope, Manchester, and Clayton bridge, Lancashire, and of the City, London, calicoe printer—Pearl, late of Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, rope maker—Hill, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, spirit merchant—Wrangham, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer—Mundy, Fore street, Cripplegate, London, bookseller—Barrett, Crowder house, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, cattle dealer—W. and J. Bowles, 25, Store street, Bedford square, 58, Great Coram street, Russell square, and 59, Brook street, Grosvenor square, London, upholsterers.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Tregear and Moffatt, 14, Vine street, Waterloo road, Lambeth, carpenters—Burton and Parker, Liverpool, merchants—Goadsby and M'Clure, Manchester, fustian shearers—Vaughan and Davies, Rhuddo and Cardiff, Glamorganshire, coal merchants—Cullingworth and Wood, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocers—Gugeri and Belotti, 16, Charles street, Hatton garden, barometer manufacturers—Hennen and Lawes, Change alley, City, bill brokers—Standen and Co., Tiechurst, Sussex, butchers—Levy and Vaughan, Greenwich, Kent—Rolle and French, Litlington, Cambridgeshire, farmers—Potts, Auster, and Smith, Birmingham, factors (so far as regards Potts)—Shelford and Oswald, Liverpool, land agents—R. and T. Collins, Manchester, corn dealers—Braithwaite and Tennyson, Charles street, Drury lane, and Henrietta street, Covent garden, carvers in wood (so far as regards Tennyson)—Chesterman and Gibbs, Banbury, Oxfordshire, surgeons—Westrup, Iron, and Cocksedge, Shadwell, Middlesex, biscuit bakers (so far as regards Iron.)

## BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds have continued steadily to increase in value since our last. There has been no speculation, and but a moderate amount of general business transacted; but purchases to the amount of £200,000 were made by the government broker at the latter end of last week, which has undoubtedly given an impulse to the market.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ditto for account.....	93	93	93	93	93	93
3 per cents. Reduced.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
3½ per cents. Reduced.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
New 3½ per cent.....	101	101	101	101	101	101
Long Annuities.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock.....	165	165	165	—	—	—
India Stock.....	250	251	251	251½	—	—
Exchequer Bills.....	56 pm	57 pm	57 pm	57 pm	57 pm	57 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.....	—	47 pm	47 pm	—	46 pm	45 pm

## SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	36½
Birmingham and Derby.....	39	London and Croydon Trunk	10
Birmingham and Gloucester.....	40½	London and Greenwich	5
Blackwall.....	6	Ditto New	15
Bristol and Exeter.....	45	Manchester and Birmingham	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western.....	21	Manchester and Leeds	70
Eastern Counties.....	8½	Midland Counties	61
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	48	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England.....	—	North Midland	57½
Great Western.....	82½	Ditto New	—
Ditto New.....	—	South Eastern and Dover	23
Ditto Fifths.....	7	South Western	57½
London and Birmingham.....	185	Ditto New	—
Ditto Quarter Shares.....	48		

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian.....	113	Mexican.....	32½
Belgian.....	103½	Peruvian.....	16
Brazilian.....	63½	Portuguese 5 per cents.....	37
Buenos Ayres.....	22	Ditto 3 per cents.....	22
Columbian.....	20½	Russian.....	112½
Danish.....	82	Spanish Active.....	16
Dutch 2½ per cents.....	52½	Ditto Passive.....	4
Ditto 5 per cents.....	100½	Ditto Deferred.....	9½

## MARKETS.

## GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 17.

The supply of wheat from Essex was very small, but good from Kent and Suffolk. The trade was a dull one, and last week's prices were scarcely supported. In foreign but little business doing, but some very low sales are alluded to as having been effected under particular circumstances. Flour is scarce, and fine fresh Baltic parcels are in demand at 26s. to 27s. per bbl; and at 1s. more for American, but only in a retail way.

There were better supplies of barley, which only meet buyers at a decline of 1s. on the finest malting corn, and rather more on inferior descriptions.

New oats have come forward pretty freely, and have sold on the same terms. Good old horse corn maintains prices, and there is some demand for feed oats for export at low rates.

## THE NONCONFORMIST.

## 711

Beans are more difficult to sell, but not called cheaper. Peas in small supply, and worth rather more money.

	s.	t.		s.	t.		s.	t.
Wheat, Red New	46	to 50	Malt, Ordinary	50	to 55	Beans, Pigeon	34	to 38
Fine.....	50	.. 55	Pale.....	56	.. 60	Harrow.....	32	.. 34
White.....	48	.. 55	Peas, Hog.....	28	.. 30	Oats, Feed.....	17	.. 20
Fine.....	54	.. 62	Maple.....	30	.. 32	Fine.....	—	.. 22
Rye.....	32	.. 36	Boilers.....	34	.. 36	Poland.....	21	.. 24
Barley.....	22	.. 26	Malting.....	30	to 33	Potato.....	21	.. 24

## WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 14.

	s.	t.		s.	t.		s.	t.
Wheat.....	51	. 6d.	Wheat.....	52	. 8d.	Wheat.....	18	. 0d.
Barley.....	28	8	Barley.....	27	9	Barley.....	9	0
Oats.....	18	6	Oats.....	18	5	Oats.....	8	0
Rye.....	30	0	Rye.....	30	3	Rye.....	10	6
Beans.....	33	0	Beans.....	33	2	Beans.....	9	6
Peas.....	33	10	Peas.....	33	3	Peas.....	9	6

## SEEDS.

There was very little demand for crushing seed; neither rape nor linseed could, however, have been bought cheaper. The transactions in mustard, coriander, and caraway seeds were unimportant, and prices of these articles underwent no change. There was much less canaryseed offering than last Monday, and the terms of that day were rather exceeded.

	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.		DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.		
Wheat.....	51	. 6d.	Wheat.....	52	. 8d.
Barley.....	28	8	Barley.....	27	9
Oats.....	18	6	Oats.....	18	5
Rye.....	30	0	Rye.....	30	3
Beans.....	33	0	Beans.....	33	2
Peas.....	33	10	Peas.....	33	3

## CLOVER, ENGLISH, red.....

Baltic, ditto.....	—	Coriander.....	10s. to 16s. prewt
Ditto, crushing.....	42	Old.....	16 .. 18
Meder. and Odessa.....	45	Canary, new.....	63 .. 66

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION HALL,  
242 A, High Holborn.

A PUBLIC FESTIVAL to T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., for his Services in the cause of the People, in the Commons House of Parliament, will take place at the above Hall, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1842; Col. T. P. THOMPSON in the Chair. The Tea will be on Table at Six o'Clock precisely. An excellent Band is engaged for the occasion.

Single Tickets, 1s. 6d., Double do (to admit a Lady and Gentleman, or Two Ladies), 2s. 6d., each, to be had as follows:—Wm Lovett, 183, Tottenham court road; H. Hetherington, 13, Wine Office court; G. Rogers, High street, St Giles's; R. Moore, 25, Hart street, Bloomsbury; J. Watson, 15, City road, and 5, Paul's alley, Paternoster row; and J. Cleave, 1, Shoe lane.

NEWPORT PAGNELL COLLEGE.

THE COMMITTEE of this Institution have the pleasure to announce that the following SERVICES will be held at the Independent Chapel, Newport Pagnell, on WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., 1842:—

In the MORNING, at 11 o'Clock, a Public Recognition of the Rev. John Watson, late of Epsom, the newly appointed President of the Institution, after which a Memorial from the Ministers educated at the Newport College will be presented to the late venerable Tutor, the Rev. T. P. Bull.

In the EVENING, at 6 o'Clock, a Discourse will be delivered by the Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, D.D., of Stepney, on "The Claims of Collegiate Institutions."

A Dinner will be provided.

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TO POLITICAL AND TEMPERANCE REFORMERS.

On the 1st Nov., 1842, will be published, No. 1 of the UNION ADVOCATE, a Monthly Record of the Chartist, Complete Suffrage, and Temperance Movements. Edited by ROBERT KEMP PHILP. Price Twopence.

The Proprietor and Editor of this Paper, has long been an active agent in the work of Political and Social Reform; and he now solicits the aid of the Members of the Chartist, Complete Suffrage, and Temperance Associations, in his endeavours to establish a honest and impartial paper, devoted to the advocacy of three great and glorious movements, united for one just and holy cause. The work will be a zealous advocate of the rights of an oppressed people, as laid down in the Charter; and (as its name implies) it will advocate the firm and brotherly union of all who honestly seek the redemption of the people from Political and Social Wrongs. It will neither court favour, by stooping to prejudice, or seek to gain support by flattering popular misconceptions; but, standing upon the rock of truth, will endeavour to secure, by just and proper means, the fullest amount of freedom and happiness for the people. Will be published regularly on the 1st of every month.

The Proprietor's friends will promote his interest by giving their orders to agents as early as possible.

Communications intended for the first number to be addressed (at present, for convenience,) to "Mr R. K. PHILP, Post office, Banbury."

Office of the ADVOCATE, 170, Fleet street, London. Wholesale Agent, Mr J. Cleave, 1, Shoe lane, Fleet street.

THE EUCHARIST NOT AN ORDINATION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH; being an Attempt to prove that Eating Bread and Drinking Wine, in Commemoration of Jesus Christ, is not obligatory upon Christians. By JOSEPH GOODMAN.

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Printed and Published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 19th of OCTOBER, 1842.